

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

Vol. XC. No. 11

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., June 9, 1943

Price \$2.00 Per Year. 25 Cents Per Copy

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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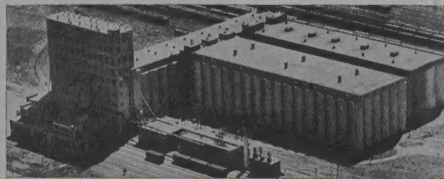
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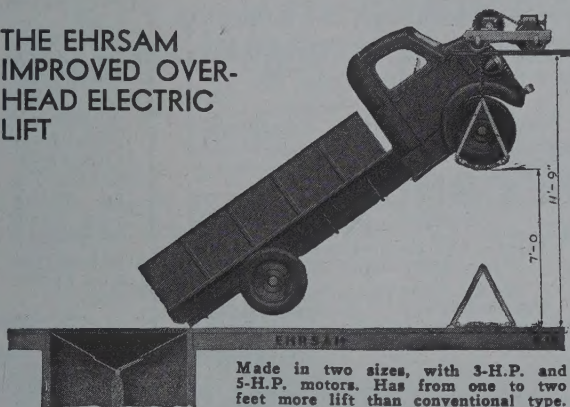
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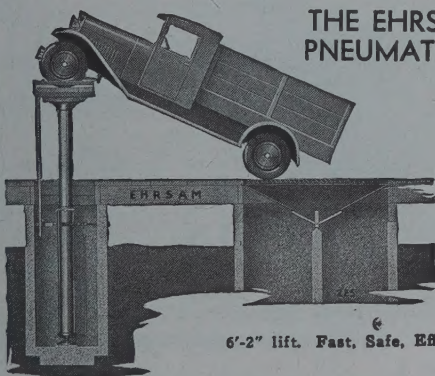
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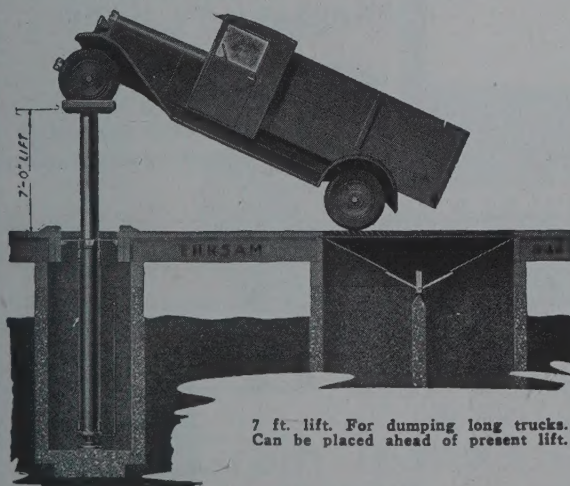
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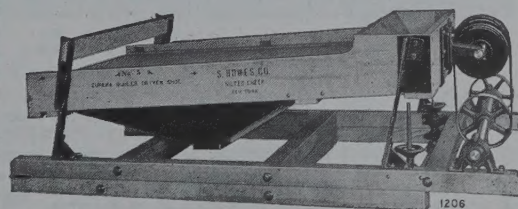
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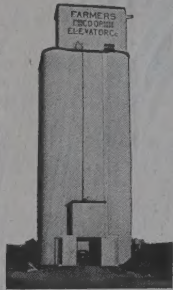
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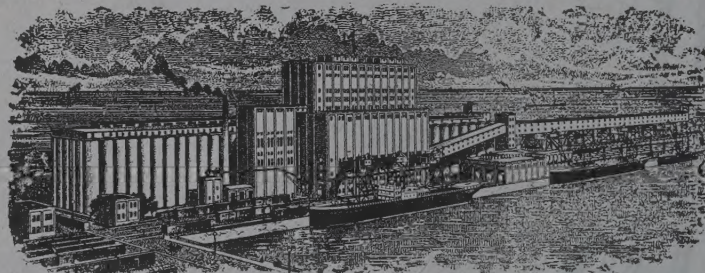
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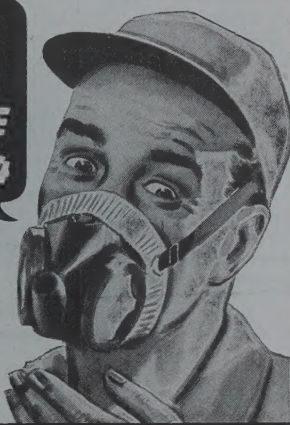
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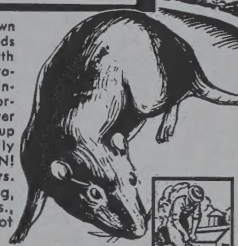
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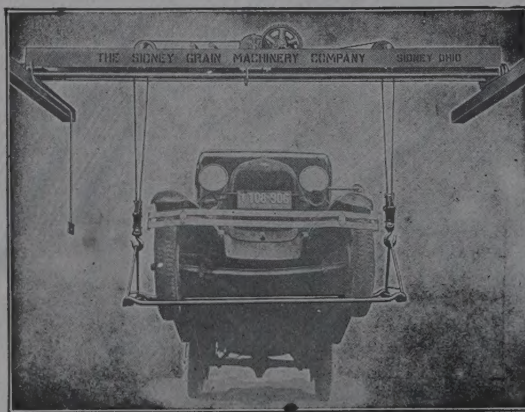
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QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 9, 1943

FREE MARKETS go with farm prosperity as well stated by the President of the Chicago Board of Trade, himself a farmer, in his address before the Ohio grain dealers.

THE HESSIAN FLY and the green bug are striving to get more than their share of the wheat crop of the southwest, altho unusual alarms have been broadcasted, it may be that the recent precipitation may reduce the damage planned by the bugs.

SEVEN MINNESOTA COUNTIES are offering bounties for reports of barberry bushes, which helped to spread the destructive black stem rust, and ruined a number of spring wheat crops. This surely is a splendid work, but what is the matter with all of the other counties in Minnesota, have they gone out of the wheat growing business? \$2.00, \$3.00 or even \$5.00 a bush should be an ample bounty to result in the complete eradication of this old time offender.

WHEN corn growers get their corn and beans planted, they may market some of their surplus stock of the 1942 crop. Truckers posing as feeders are getting all they can sell, but planters will not take time from belated planting to market either beans or corn.

NORMAL STORAGE will be available July 1st for the care of an average crop. With the reduced acreage and reduced prospective yield, combined with much heavier distribution of supplies from central markets since Jan. 1st, the prospect is that the 1943 crop will be handled easily without delay or congestion.

SUBSIDIES ARE MEETING with considerable opposition from the National Grange, which is convinced that their acceptance by the farmers will result in complete regimentation. The Master insists the farmers have been dominated by the bureaucrats for the last ten years and will have no more domination.

LAST YEAR the most pressing problem was to find a place to keep grain and feed and now everyone interested in the trade is scouring the earth in an effort to secure a more generous supply. We feel sure, however, that the determined effort of producers and handlers will co-operate to meet the demand.

SKILLED HELP is becoming scarce and more difficult to obtain in every line of industry, which calls upon all owners of grain elevators and feed mills to keep their plants clean and in perfect repair in the hope of avoiding a breakdown at a time when the crop is moving to market. Regular clean-up and repair days help to keep the elevator in working condition.

THE RAILROADS ARE MOVING their surplus box cars to the southwest in the hope of being able to transport the new crop of grain to market without delay. They have been able to obtain less than 400 new box cars so are anxiously planning the quick loading and unloading of their old cars in order that the cars available may transport the maximum quantity of new grain to market.

THE GREAT DISTURBANCE of consumer buying by nonsensical ceilings of the Office of Perplexity Acceleration might make it appear that some wonderfully commensurate result had been accomplished; but the records do not bear out the wishful thinking of the O.P.A. During the first world war, without all this control, on Apr. 6, 1918, eggs were 30 cents a dozen, now 49c; pork 32c, now 45c; beef 25c, now 48c (if you can get it); cheese 35c, now 48c; oatmeal 7½c, now 14½. The question arises whether the army of O.P.A. employees have been worth their cost.

CORN INVENTORY Order No. 52 already having been superseded by another that likewise is to be superseded July 1, corn handlers are helpless to adjust their business to the future conditions. No one seems to know when the government will issue an order requisitioning corn on the farm, if at all. Forced sale of all corn not needed by the grower thereof would certainly afford immediate relief to users.

GRAIN DOORS are becoming scarce and more expensive than ever, so grain shippers will promote their own interests by taking care of doors they can get. Grain will hold doors against car casing and 10-penny nails will prevent the doors slipping. Using heavy spikes is a waste of metal, wood and time of unloaders, who often find it impossible to remove a spiked door without breaking it to small bits.

SPROUTING SOYBEANS from the ever normal granary tanks along the Illinois River proves conclusively that the best storage bins for grains of any kind are in an elevator having ample facilities for turning the contents of any bin which gets out of condition. Saving grain from such storage depends on shovels and manual labor for turning and will put regular elevator storage at a premium.

SOME OF THE DRAFT BOARDS are predicting an increase in the number of men in military service from 8,300,000 to 11,000,000, evidently overlooking the fact that more food is needed for the sustenance of boys at the battle front and more food must first be produced if our own fighting forces are to be properly nourished for battle. It is easy to tell the farmer to produce more, but if he is to comply he must have more mechanical equipment and more experienced helpers. The excessive drafting of farm labor has already effected a material reduction in the grain acreage under cultivation. Food is just as important as gun powder.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE O.D.T. has repeatedly urged the abandonment of all conventions many are being held and the most attractive feature of these gatherings has been the Government officials, who have striven to make clear through their orders the meaning of the recent orders and amendments. The grain and feed trades are anxious to co-operate but unless they obtain a clear understanding of what is needed and demanded by the Government the maximum co-operation is not possible. Grain and feed dealers generally are law abiding citizens and anxious to do everything in their power to help win the war, but they are also anxious to continue in business, if it does not interfere with our great war effort.

The Allied Nations Food Conference

Everyone can heartily approve the objectives stated in the resolutions adopted by the allied nations food conference at Hot Springs, Va., aimed to accomplish world abundance and conquer hunger and poverty.

The proposed pledge by the participating governments to collaborate in raising the standards of nutrition is pleasing to altruists.

It is only when we come to examine how this desirable state of affairs is to be brought about that practical men have misgivings.

The establishment of a permanent organization of the allies in the field of food and agriculture is recommended, starting with an interim commission on which each nation shall be entitled to a representative.

This would in effect repeat the wheat agreement of 1933 made in London by 22 countries, which was a complete failure. The different countries failed to abide by the agreement when it was found that to do so would be harmful to a country's interest. The wheat growers of Canada and Argentina could not in future be persuaded to permit an outside agency to dictate to whom and at what prices their crops should be sold.

When interests so diametrically opposed as those of the exporting sellers and the importing buyers must compose their differences the only workable outcome is recourse to the open market that has existed from time immemorial.

Accidents Cause Much Unnecessary Suffering

Elevator accidents reported in our news columns, this number, are decidedly alarming. Not only have we published more accidents than usual, but accidents have occurred recently to more experienced workers than to green hands. Every elevator operator fully recognizes the great value of safe guards around all moving machinery, yet in the rush of business they neglect to provide the protection needed to save lives and limbs.

The manager of an elevator at Four Buttes, Mont., lost his life as the result of being caught and crushed in an elevator conveyor. A millwright at Akron, Ind., lost his balance and plunged into an empty bin with fatal results. The manager of a Newton, Kan., elevator had his arm and hand badly crushed in a feed mixer. The foreman of a Kansas City feed mill was killed while at work on the night shift. An elevator worker at McPaul, Ia., whose foot was caught in a drag-chain suffered intensely as the result of an infected foot. A warehouse worker at Springfield, Mo., suffered severe injuries as the result of sacks of feed falling on his back. A

Baxter, Ia., mill worker tried to replace a belt on a moving pulley with a crowbar, breaking pulley and causing multiple skull fracture and death.

With more caution and needed guards some of these accidents could have been prevented and suffering obviated.

The War and Elevator Changes

Some elevator owners have been drafted, others experienced so much difficulty in obtaining efficient helpers they closed their doors and suspended business for the duration. Other causes have effected an unusual number of changes, many of which are reported in our news columns this number. Some dealers are discouraged because of the confusing governmental interference with their business.

As the movement of the new crop approaches, doubtless, other changes will be made both in the operation of independent, as well as line company and farmers elevators as users of old time lists will discover as soon as mail solicitations are again started in earnest and they find they are wasting postage on dead firms.

The Grain Trade's Need for National Conferences

Out of respect to the autocratic demand of the O.D.T. many of the grain dealers ass'ns have given up their annual meetings at a time when the Government is anxious to give members of the grain trade a clear understanding of exactly what is needed in order to prevent inflation and facilitate the production of meat for our armed forces and allies.

Recent conventions held in the grain belt have attracted large numbers of grain dealers eager to obtain a clear understanding of the Governments orders, showing conclusively that there is more need of regular meetings of the trade today than ever, and with the harvest already started grain handlers are anxious to get posted and at every meeting ask many questions designed to clarify orders and amendments that are somewhat confusing or may be misunderstood.

With so many different buros, boards and commissions issuing new orders at frequent intervals there is need of more discussion and more enlightenment if the members of the trade are to comply with the Government's wishes and still market grain efficiently.

Last year the national association abandoned its annual meeting out of respect for the request of the O.D.T. but if it were to hold its 1943 meeting at a central point and invite the heads of the different buros dominating the grain and feed trades, 90% of the members would be there with open ears and a pocketful of questions.

Rebuilding Burned Elevators

Our news columns in every recent number of the Journals has reflected the difficulties encountered by the grain elevator operators who are without modern facilities principally because the W.P.B. or some other department of the Government in charge of the distribution of controlled materials refuses or neglects to grant priorities in sufficient volume to enable country elevator operators to replace their burned plants.

Some dealers and supply men have been persistent enough to get needed material for their customers and new facilities are being erected at many points.

The fighting forces are even more interested in efficient, modern equipment being provided for the handling of grain than anyone else, yet the officious Washington bureaucrats persist in using their power and authority to prevent the re-establishment of modern facilities for marketing the farmers' grain.

The more frequent filing of applications for supplies needed to replace, repair and equip grain elevators for the efficient handling of the farmer's crops would help and encourage everyone connected with the production and distribution of food. Carefully preparing and persistently repeating applications for priority permits have helped others to improved facilities.

Food Subsidy Invites More Control

The politicians at Washington can always be depended upon to move in the direction of least resistance, exactly as do inanimate masses such as floating icebergs.

Whenever confronted with a difficult situation the bureaucracy moves against the taxpayer instead of against the farmer. Witness the flour export subsidy and the new butter subsidy and the promised meat subsidy. A subsidy is deceptive since the consumer would have to pay it in any event thru taxes or an increase in the government debt.

The sugar refiner gets a subsidy, the coffee importer gets it for insurance premiums, sisal importers are helped to pay freight, canners and others get it. Already we are paying out at the rate of \$750,000,000 a year in these subventions, which sum will be as nothing if the consumer of food is subsidized.

Some of the foregoing payments may be justifiable as easing a situation created by the war; but a subsidy on food is another matter.

For the grain processor a subsidy spells increasing control over his activities. Its trend is toward more government in business; and we know that government is incapable of the fine adjustment of means to an end that private enterprise depends upon for profit.

Free Markets Essential to Farm Prosperity

From address by P. R. O'BRIEN, pres., Chicago Board of Trade, before Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

We are deeply concerned in the persistent inroads of Government competition, interference, issuance of Directive Orders, and other similar steps that tend to dry up the free movement of grain trade and add nothing to the welfare of agriculture or industry.

THE WAR FOOD PROGRAM must not fail. It is inseparably tied with the feed program. Long ago well-informed farm leaders and spokesmen of the grain trade called Government attention to dangers of a feed famine. Some facts were very apparent. Our hog population has increased approximately 75 per cent over a couple of years ago, due primarily to the guaranteed minimum price of \$13.75 per hundred weight at Chicago until September, 1944, and the very profitable feeding ratio caused by ceiling prices on corn and feed mixtures.

While the present feed ratio of corn to cattle is not so favorable, our cattle population is at approximately an all-time record. The poultry population has increased approximately 15 per cent over the record number of last year. This increase should have called for the greatest expansion in acreage production for feed grains humanly possible.

It should have been apparent that even with the enormous five-year production of all grains and our huge carry-over, and phenomenal 1942 production, our huge consumption of feed grain is at such a rate that, without another record-breaking output this year, it would be impossible to feed our cattle and poultry population. We shall either be forced to market livestock at greatly reduced weights or import vast quantities of feed grains from Canada.

THE CHIEF ACTION IN WASHINGTON has been price ceilings and Directive Orders, which certainly tend away from increased production. One thought is taking root thruout the corn belt. It is a conviction that what the country needs is removal of shackles from the right of production. Give the farmer prices that will encourage greatest possible production, production permitting him to draw back the experienced help driven from farm to industry by high wages and short hours.

In August, 1917, three years after the first World War started, and six months after we entered it, contract grades of cash corn sold as high as \$2.36 per bushel. In other words, our ceiling today is only 45 per cent as high as corn was permitted to go 26 years ago, not figuring in the difference of our 59c dollar. There is no outright ceiling price on wheat, but virtually the same result is accomplished thru the restrictive influence of ceilings on bread and on flour.

The top limit on flour is figured on the basis of about 89 per cent of the Dec. 15 parity price. After allowance for the processing cost, this figures about \$1.50 per bushel for wheat, Chicago basis. On May 12, 1917, No. 2 hard winter wheat sold at Chicago at \$3.43 per bushel. In the latter part of 1917 when the United States Grain Corporation was formed, a guaranteed or support price of \$2.21 a bushel was put into effect, Chicago basis. In December, 1919, eleven months after the armistice, that same grade of wheat brought \$2.65 in our market. In the following May, it actually reached \$3.10 per bushel. The current implied ceiling on wheat, thru the one on flour, is less than 50 per cent of the high level following the last World War.

WAGE RATES show approximately a 45 per cent increase in the last 20 years, while grain prices are not allowed to advance, on account of imposed ceilings, to approximately 50 per cent of the prices at which they sold in 1920.

CEILINGS are fixed as a means to stop inflation, and in the belief full production can be

obtained. Of course there is much fallacy in this thinking.

There is nothing new in price ceilings and planned economy. They have been tried down the ages, since the Edict of Diocletian A.D. 301 and by a long line of imitators and totalitarians. The record is one of failure.

Ceilings, price fixing, subsidies and regimentation are not mere words. They are symbols of profound changes, changes that go deeply into the lives of all of us.

Corn Inventory Order 52 Amended

Effective June 5 and expiring 12:01 a.m. E.W.T., July 1, 1943, the War Food Administration has made material changes in the order of May 5.

Voluntary instead of compulsory certification of purchases and deliveries of corn, and the exempting of white corn for food processing from inventory limitations in Food Distribution Order 52 are provided in revision of the order.

The amendment also provides for termination of the order on July 1, 1943, since a freer movement of corn off the farms is expected by that time. It stipulates, however, that all purchases of corn be regarded as part of the inventory supplies, including purchases of future contracts, regardless of the date such purchases were made or the time of delivery.

F.D.O. 52, issued May 5, limits purchases and deliveries of corn by manufacturers and feed mixers to a 45-days' supply, and by feeders to a 90-days' supply, including stocks on hand. The original order excluded purchases of future contracts and deferred delivery contracts calling for delivery after 45 days. Deliveries on other contracts made prior to Apr. 14, 1943, were also excluded. All of these contracts are now made a part of the specified inventory supplies.

The original order restricted deliveries to dealers to amounts which they were under contract to deliver to manufacturers, feed mixers, feeders, and Government agencies within 30 days. Deliveries in excess of these amounts were allowed on condition that the corn be resold to the aforementioned parties within 30 days. The revised order tightens this restriction by limiting a dealer's acceptances of delivery to a quantity which, when added to the quantity he already owns, does not exceed the quantity for which he has orders on hand for delivery within 30 days. The revised order also limits purchases, except hedging transactions, by dealer to purchases for delivery within 30 days.

The liberalizing of some features of the order, and the tightening of others are the outcome of an open meeting at Chicago, May 14, when officials of the War Food Administration discussed the provisions of the order with feeders, processors, feed mixers, and dealers.

Originally, the order required all purchasers of corn to furnish sellers a certificate of compliance with the order; the amendment provides that purchasers furnish such a certificate only at the request of sellers who may desire certification as a means of self-protection. White corn for food processing has been exempted because of the limited areas of production and the seasonal character of the movement of this commodity.

The amendment, however, strengthens the order in other respects so as to facilitate the movement of corn to feeders and processors who have recently had difficulty in making purchases for current operations.

Dr. Alexander P. Anderson, 80, Red Wing, Minn., scientist and originator of the process for puffed grain breakfast foods, died May 7 in Miami, Fla.

Dr. A. G. Olsen has been appointed assistant manager of General Foods Central Laboratories at Hoboken, N. J. He will continue as director of the food technology section of the Central Laboratories.

First Prosecution for Violating Corn Ceiling

The Polk City Grain Co., of Polk City, Ia., was charged with selling corn during March and April at from 1.5 to 5.67c per bushel in excess of the maximum permitted price.

The sales were made between Mar. 13 and Apr. 17, and the excess charge was \$287.23, the government asking judgment for three times that amount, or \$861.69. The court awarded one and one-half times the excess, or \$430.85, to the government, which goes to the Treasury Department.

Donald D. Holdoegel, chief counsel of the O.P.A., appeared for the prosecution before Judge Chas. A. Dewey in the U. S. District Court. The Court also signed an order restraining the company from further sales at prices above those set by the O.P.A.

Suit Against Grain Buyer Enjoined

The Norris Grain Co., interpleaded in a suit against Wm. R. Brown and A. G. Miller to determine defendants' rights as landlord and tenant respectively in the proceeds of grain sold to plaintiff Norris Grain Co., and to enjoin defendant Brown from proceeding with an action against plaintiff for the purchase money, and defendant Miller from commencing any proceeding against plaintiff.

The Circuit Court of Putnam County, Illinois, granted the Norris Grain Co. a temporary injunction, and he appealed to the Appellate Court of Illinois, which on Apr. 28, 1943, dismissed his appeal on the ground that the Circuit Court's failure to act on his motion to dissolve the temporary injunction did not constitute an order of the court, and hence no appeal lies. —48 N.E. (2d) 435.

Was Seed Grain Warranted?

The Supreme Court of North Dakota on Mar. 2, 1943, granted F. H. Peavey & Co., doing business as Peavey Elevators, a new trial of the suit by Kitty McLane to recover damages for alleged breach of warranty of sale of seed grain.

A. F. McLane on Dec. 30, 1940, wrote to Ed Sletten, local manager of the Peavey Elevator at Larimore, N. D., informing him of the amount of seed grain that would be required on his wife's farm, rented to Earl R. Larson for one-half the crop. McLane received no answer and wrote a second and third time. Apr. 4 Sletten wrote McLane, "Your credit is 100 per cent good for seed grain with us."

April, 1941, Larson received 60 bus. durum and 90 bus. hard wheat. He signed a receipt stating that "the Peavey Elevators does not sell it to me as seed grain."

The crop did not germinate properly and Mrs. McLane brought suit for damages.

Defendant asserted that no warranty existed because of the statement on the grain tickets signed by plaintiff's tenant negated any warranty.

As to the amount of damages the court ruled that plaintiff's evidence was fatally defective. Since these defects could be remedied on a new trial the defendant was not entitled to a dismissal. The judgment in favor of Kitty McLane was reversed and a new trial granted.—8 N.W. Rep. (2d) 308.

The weather tells only part of the jitters story. A further and substantial contribution is made by uncertain, confusing, conflicting, vacillating, impracticable price policies emanating from Washington. From one day to the next the farmer doesn't know where he is at! The sum and substance of it all is that production is discouraged at the very time it should be encouraged, and so far as the farmer is concerned that hurts.—*Corn Belt Farm Dailies*.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Liability for Deterioration of Stored Wheat

Grain & Feed Journals: When an elevator takes in wheat for early shipment that is sample grade and the farmer delays deciding whether to sell or ship for four months, during which time the wheat goes out of condition all turned several times, is the elevator operator liable for the excessive discount when the farmer finally ships the wheat for his own account?

The elevator noted on the storage ticket that it was "Sample Grade Winter Wheat."

As the farmer has started suit for the difference alleging negligence, is it advisable to settle or put up a defense?—A. R. McConnell.

Ans.: The notation that the wheat was sample grade protects the warehouseman, as it is common knowledge that sample grade wheat will go out of condition when stored any length of time. A warehouseman is required to use only ordinary care.

The following decision by the Supreme Court of Iowa correctly states the law:

Warehouseman's Liability—Under Code Supp. 1913, §138a21, making a warehouseman, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, liable for loss or injury to goods, only where caused by failure to exercise ordinary care, an owner, who sues a warehouseman for damages to stored goods, has the burden of proving that the damage resulted from the failure of the warehouseman to exercise such care. The rule that evidence that goods were in good condition when delivered to warehouseman and in bad condition when received from warehouseman establishes a prima facie case of negligence is not applicable, where the goods are of such a perishable nature that they could and ordinarily would deteriorate in the course of time from inherent and natural causes, but applies only when goods are of such nature that loss or damage could not ordinarily occur without negligence.—Grady v. Blue Line Transfer & Storage Co., Supreme Court of Iowa, 190 N.W. 375.

Interpretation of Corn Ceiling

Grain & Feed Journals: We do not understand what the Government wants in its order No. 52, published on page 371 of JOURNAL May 12, 1943.

Would like your interpretation of the corn ceiling, at our elevator, both buying and selling.—A. J. Smith, Fillmore Elevator & Feed Co., Fillmore, Ind.

Ans.: Order 52 keeps you from buying and holding corn so bought without offering it for sale, under the following provision—

Country elevator operators are permitted to accept corn on condition that they offer it for sale within 30 days of delivery. Dealers may accept corn:

1. If they have contracts or orders from manufacturers, feed mixers, feeders or government agencies calling for delivery within 30 days, or orders from dealers who have such contracts or orders; and

2. If the corn will be sold to these persons and agencies within 30 days. In all such cases, the dealer must obtain a certificate from the purchaser that acceptance of delivery will not violate the order.

Under the corn ceiling of April 14th published on pages 323, 324 and 339 of the Journal, Indiana is in Area B, the prices for which are stated in Sec. 10 of Regulation No. 346, in column 3 on page 323, taken in connection with Sec. 8 in column 2 on page 323, "Sales by producers in Area B," using your own freight rates to Louisville, Cincinnati, Nashville, Chicago, you cannot pay a farmer more than that basis, deducting 2c per bushel or more.

Under Section 15 (a) the interpretation placed on this is that a country dealer can sell corn to another elevator or to a trucker for resale purposes, at 4c per bu. over the maximum price which he could lawfully have paid to the person from whom he purchased the corn. In other words, this is 4c over the producers price at the farm. To put it another way, it may be 2c over the local track price.

For the latest information read the Corn Ceiling Amendment of May 31, published elsewhere

in this number. It lowers the Nashville price ½ cent to \$1.19%.

Also, a most important change is made in Sec. 10, by a new paragraph (m), which see.

Application of Wage and Hour Act

Grain & Feed Journals: We have been sued for overtime pay, doubled, by an employee who has been with us over a year. Ninety-nine per cent of our business has been local.

Our wheat handling was cut to 10 per cent last year owing to not handling government loan wheat.

He has worked on the farm most of the last three months and claims overtime for that, too.—Spencer Grain Co., Spencer, Okla.

Ans.: The "area of production" and 7 employees limitation of the earlier regulations were changed Mar. 17, 1941, by the administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, effective Apr. 1, 1941.

In the Fair Labor Standards Act employees "employed within the area of production (as defined by the administrator)" are exempt from the hours provision of the Act and from both the minimum wage and maximum hours provisions in the processing of certain specified agricultural commodities.

The new definition exempts employees engaged in establishments employing ten or fewer employees in the exempt operations and drawing the commodities from farms in the "general vicinity." This supersedes the old regulation limiting the area of production to establishments in towns of less than 2,500 population and receiving their commodities from farms within ten miles and employing not more than 7 employees in the exempt operations.

The exemption is governed by the kind of work the men are doing and not the name of the employer. A man may be exempt one week and not exempt another week, depending on the kind of work done during the week.

Seasonal Exemption.—All employees of an industry which has been granted seasonal exemption may work up to 56 hours per week and 12 hours per day without compensation for overtime, during a 14-week period in any year.

The Grain Elevator Industry has been defined as a "Seasonal Industry" by the Wage-Hour Administrator.

The 14 weeks need not be consecutive, but may be chosen at any time thruout the year; provided, that the work performed during the week designated is of a seasonal nature.

With regards to having worked on the farms most of the last three months, this claim for overtime pay is ridiculous as the law exempts agricultural workers from both the wage and the hour provisions of the Act.

How to Get Materials for Food Handling Plant?

Grain & Feed Journals: Due to frequent floods, inadequate facilities, small storage capacity and crowded conditions we are forced to build a new plant or cease operations. We have purchased twenty-two acres of land located on the M., K & T. which is the same track as we are now on. This property is an ideal location with excellent drainage, no other buildings within a quarter of a mile, more than 1900 feet of right of way and the same footage on a main highway.

How can we obtain the necessary priorities and certificates of necessity to obtain the building materials needed? What are the limitations in regard to buildings, size and prices? What used elevator machinery is available and also some feed milling machinery? We are going to build something over 50,000 bus. storage for the present with provision for any amount of addition we may want later.

It is our intention to use a large part of this storage for Government grains, room for which has been scarce in this territory. The mill will be built in conjunction with the elevator and warehouse and we will use all our pres-

ent machinery wherever possible. We already have the plans and are anxious to get started in order to be ready for the next corn crop which looks very promising at this time. I believe you are in a position to help us, I have a great deal of confidence in your publication.—Carrollton Feed Mills, Carrollton, Tex., W. H. Blanton.

Ans.: The procedure to obtain building materials was outlined in detail on pages 418 and 419 of the Journals for May 26, which see.

Application for industrial construction is filed on form PD-200 with the district W.P.B. office, which furnishes the blank forms.

In a 12-month period new construction amounting to \$5,000 is allowed, starting from Sept. 7, 1942.

Priorities for new construction are assigned on the basis of each individual job with regard to its relationship to the war effort. The details are explained in Order L-41, which is obtainable from the district W.P.B. office.

If controlled materials are required the applicant receives along with his authorization a memorandum designating which Claimant Agency the project comes under, as explained on page 418.

It is difficult to get electric motors, so the W.P.B. has set up a Used Motor Unit in its General Industrial Equipment Division, which has a file of used motors and generators that are for sale in different parts of the country.

The restrictions on purchase of new motors and generators are contained in General Conservation Order L-221.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

June 15, 16. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, N. Y.

June 18, 19, 20. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Duluth Hotel, Duluth, Minn.

June 23, 24, 25. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Nashville, Tenn.

June 28, 29, 30. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago.

July 19. Georgia Seedsmen's Ass'n, Dempsey Hotel, Macon, Ga.

Bonuses to Co-operatives Under O.P.A. Rules

If a co-operative pays to its members or stockholders only, a bonus in addition to the purchase price for commodities purchased from the members or stockholders, no question of a violation of any price ceiling by such payment can occur. Even if a part of this distribution results in a net payment to the sellers above ceiling prices, that part is strictly a distribution of the cooperative's profits among its members, in accordance with their right to share therein. This ruling applies equally to cases where dollars and cents, or freeze regulations are involved.

Buyer's co-operatives, i.e., organizations of persons who buy goods rather than of those who sell goods, may pay bonuses to their own members or to both members and nonmembers. Similarly, a private corporation owned by one individual, may likewise have conducted its business by making distributions at the end of the year to all persons who purchased from it, based on value of purchases. (This would be analogous to (2) above.) If any of these organizations sell goods having dollars and cents ceilings, they must sell at or below that ceiling; any bonus they pay at the end of the year merely serves to reduce the price below the maximum.

Whether it would be better to revise flour milling methods to retain the original vitamins and other nutritional values of the grain, instead of removing many of them and then going to the expense of restoring them by enrichment, was a question raised at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemists in the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, May 15.

An Appeal for Private Initiative

By S. L. RICE, President of The Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, before Annual Meeting of the Ohio Grain & Feed Ass'n

It is an honor and high privilege to address you on this your 64th Anniversary; and as President of The Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n I congratulate the officers and members of this, the oldest of our grain trade organizations. Down through the years Ohio has made splendid contributions to the Grain Trade; not only to our State, but to the entire country. Ohio still is one of the leading states in our national work.

Mr. Fred Watkins of Cleveland, a past President of both our Ohio and National Ass'ns, continues today as chairman of the executive committee of the National Ass'n. He has served more years as an officer than any other man.

The late Henry L. Goemann was one of the grand old men of our national group, gave his time and money when both were necessary to prevent dissolution of the National Ass'n.

Many others have served nationally in the interests of the grain and feed trade. During World War I, E. C. Eikenberry, Camden, O., did an outstanding job in the war effort, giving freely of his time in conference with Government agencies. He was President of the National Ass'n in 1916-17. In those days we did not have the efficient representation in Washington we now have in the person of our Executive Vice-President Mr. Ray Bowden.

Yes, we are proud of the support Ohio has and is now giving to our National work. We also are proud of the Trade Journals which have had their part in promoting the interests and welfare of the Grain and Feed Trades.

I cannot refrain from calling to your attention the accomplishments of the early leaders of your State Ass'n at a time when it was almost as cheap for a country elevator to have a fire without insurance as it was to pay his insurance premiums. This condition prompted our Ass'n leaders to organize The Ohio Grain Dealers' Mutual Fire Insurance Ass'n. All these years it has carried your insurance at a low cost and at the same time has grown into one of the strongest Mutual Insurance Companies in this country. The efficient President, from his inception into the Grain and Feed business, has been a member of both our State and National Ass'ns, is none other than Mr. John Motz of Brice, O.

Concerned as we are in a national organization, we naturally keep closer to the national scene. We are called upon to meet many national situations, and thus we become acquainted with what may be called a national viewpoint. For that reason, I know you will bear with me while I indulge in some comment on matters beyond the boundaries of Ohio.

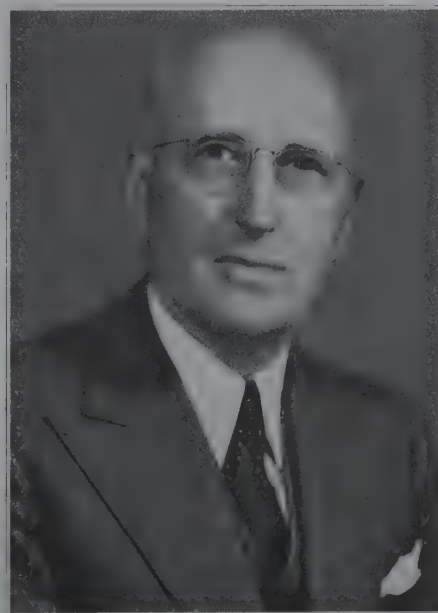
I AM OLD ENOUGH to be amazed that our business men have accepted so much regimentation with so little rebellion. Twenty years ago we could not have dreamed that we would ever live under the changed economic conditions of today. Control of our own business sometimes seems more nominal than actual. Some of this new scheme of things is foreign to our whole experience, and alien to our fundamental ideas of a republican form of government. Some of it seems a direct assault upon our American idea of private initiative; much of it runs contrary to our idea of a capitalistic economy. Then why have we accepted it, and why are we sitting quietly by while so many of the things we believe in are being pushed aside? It seemed that the country had begun to turn toward the answer last year, but then we became involved in a war that is surely a life-and-death struggle.

Our boys by the millions are out there risking their lives. Their sacrifices cost money, and at home we have been more than willing to pay more. In spite of politics, our people have performed the modern miracle in production of food and munitions of war. Truly we are out to win, and nothing else matters if we lose.

Therefore, we go along with regulations which are considered necessary to the war effort. We have, curiously enough, so often agreed with the leaders in their war effort, when we had so thoroughly disagreed with some of their previous tinkering with socialism. We somehow feel that the war effort is in high gear in spite of the confusions that the press attributes to Washington. Now if, with victory and peace again gained, we can only be led ahead into an improved society based upon our traditional American scheme of government, we will have counted these burdens of bureaucracy as only temporary and irritating necessities. But there is going to be a struggle if they seek to Europeanize our government after the war.

WE WANT a government which recognizes personal initiative. In brief, and don't be fooled about it, we are going to get our private business back. Society must some day soon calmly measure the value of a man who will refuse to work, for any reason, when lives depend upon his production, just as surely as it will measure the value of a business man who sees in war only a chance to profiteer. Do not aim criticism at any individual or group; aim criticism at the type of man who fails or refuses to accept and carry his war time share of the job.

IN TALKING before groups of our own people, we are likely to assume that the bad boys are all in government employ, or in other lines of business. But there must be frank recognition that we have chisellers and half-way patriots among our own people. Let us look into our own ranks; how many of us have sought methods and means to get around a ceiling price?



S. L. Rice, Metamora, O.
Pres. Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n.

How many of us, when about to lose a man to the army, considered his deferment on the basis of army needs rather than business needs? Who among us is more willing to spend his money for a drinking party than for a bond? These sound like little things within the individual, yet their total among all people makes the spirit or morale of a people.

Thank goodness our very spirit proves that the number of chisellers among us are few. And how can chisellers be found and corrected? Here again is the place for individual action; each man of us IS the government; when you wait for the government to do something, you wait for yourself to do it. If you believe in the causes of this war, if you believe in the integrity of our grain and feed trade, if you fear inflation and if you hold precious your own American citizenship, establish yourself as a committee of one to, first, police your own dealings and, second, to see that your neighbor stays in line with America. No punishment is feared by any man more than the punishment of a neighbor's righteous wrath. The home town can always set its own standard of decency.

THESE MAY SOUND like preachings; but in war time I am sure you can excuse a little touch of evangelism. I talk to many men here today who have sons under enemy fire. There are among you men who work harder than they have ever worked in their lives, and who speak in a new voice to God at night, all on behalf of these boys, who stand guard for us against the terrors of barbarism. I think you will find men who will be mighty in their anger against you if you do not play the game—these days, and they are the same men who will share their butter and bread with you in the American way if you play the game. By far the great majority of us are out to win this war; we will have little patience with the few who do not care.

SOCIALISM.—I hope the impression does not develop that I urge men in our trade to accept every word from Washington as if it were gospel. There are sometimes orders that should be, and are, kicked promptly into the discard when practical men try to work under them and find them futile. Our own National Ass'n officers frequently voice our general protest against useless and silly bureau demands. Neither should we, nor will we, permit our national government to drift into state socialism while the boys are away fighting. Our boys when they return want no colossal WPA to hand them charity; they want a chance to build their way in America as their parents did; they want opportunity, not a dole. And we at home have an obligation to these boys. When they have stood guard with their lives against the savage enemy, how can we answer to them if we have here at home mildly surrendered to an enemy within?

OUR OHIO ASSOCIATION has fought many battles for us, and I think there is enough steam left in our ranks to fight a few more if necessary. And our Ohio Ass'n depends in important measure upon the service it can obtain from our National Ass'n, which keeps employees on job in Washington to report to us. Keep both these ass'ns strong; keep them financed well, and staffed with the best possible employees, that you may have your defenses always tight against political invaders. Furthermore, don't hesitate to write your comment to these employees; keep them advised of the opinion in the field; keep them on their toes all the time in your behalf. When an association becomes a social luxury, it had better be disbanded; it is worth maintaining only so long as it serves us as a useful employee.

Gentlemen, with you I pray for victory, for the lives and health of our boys, and for the better America that is to be.

Food processors' allocation of materials, supplies and machinery will be handled by M. Lee Marshall, who on May 10 took office as deputy administrator of the War Food Administration, heading the Office of Materials and Supplies.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything of say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Farmers Bring Larger Loads to Grind

Grain & Feed Journals: Industries are still taking our men; we are running short-handed but it doesn't seem as bad as it did six months ago. We are not making prompt deliveries or handling the farmers' grain as promptly as usual.

We tried the scheme in our plants of refusing to do any custom grinding for anybody all day on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon and it helped us to catch up with our own feed making and hasn't hurt the farmers. They are gradually bringing in larger lots of grinding and not hauling so much of it in their automobiles.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Truckers Posing as Feeders

Grain & Feed Journals: This O.P.A. ceiling on corn is putting all the legitimate dealers out of business. By the word "legitimate" I mean those dealers who have a good sized investment and who are trying to live up to the ceiling regulation for any one of a number of reasons. Farmers are peddling corn at 21c over the ceiling I know, and I hear even higher.

The black market in this corn business is so big that, in my opinion, the black markets they made such a fuss about in food, gas, etc., are small as compared to this one. Recently called on quite a few elevators in Central Illinois, and find most truckers are now calling themselves "feeders" and the country elevator man is charging them feeder prices under the order. This at present takes all the corn offered and leaves none for a trucker at the proper trucker price.

Local dealers are victims of still another evil. Kentucky, the only river between us (and a free bridge over it) has a legal ceiling enabling Kentucky dealers to pay about 8c per bushel more to the farmer than we can. Quite naturally all the corn will go to Kentucky, and you certainly can't blame the farmers. They are in another area.—I. B. Crucified.

Truckers as Privileged Dealers in Corn

Grain & Feed Journals: The perplexing corn situation is driving everyone frantic. There are no stocks of corn in country elevators to draw from and farmers are too busy to deliver corn to market. Normally, when a tight situation like this develops, incentive enough could be offered to relieve the situation but under present regulations this cannot be done. Consequently, corn remains in cribs instead of going into productive channels where it is urgently needed.

It has been conclusively demonstrated by this time that directives and decrees don't bring out corn. Drastic adjustments in the present feeding program will have to be made quickly to avoid a collapse of food production goals. Feed shortages, which are becoming more acute, stem from the fact that livestock production is out-running crop production and the corn stalemate is not helping to loosen the tight supplies. The situation calls for more feed or fewer animals.

With truckers being the privileged characters as to prices they can pay for corn, it does not now look as though there will be a normal movement thru regular channels under present conditions, even after producers get caught up with their work and would have time to deliver corn. There seems to be no scarcity of

gas and rubber for truckers to roam all over the state looking for corn supplies.—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

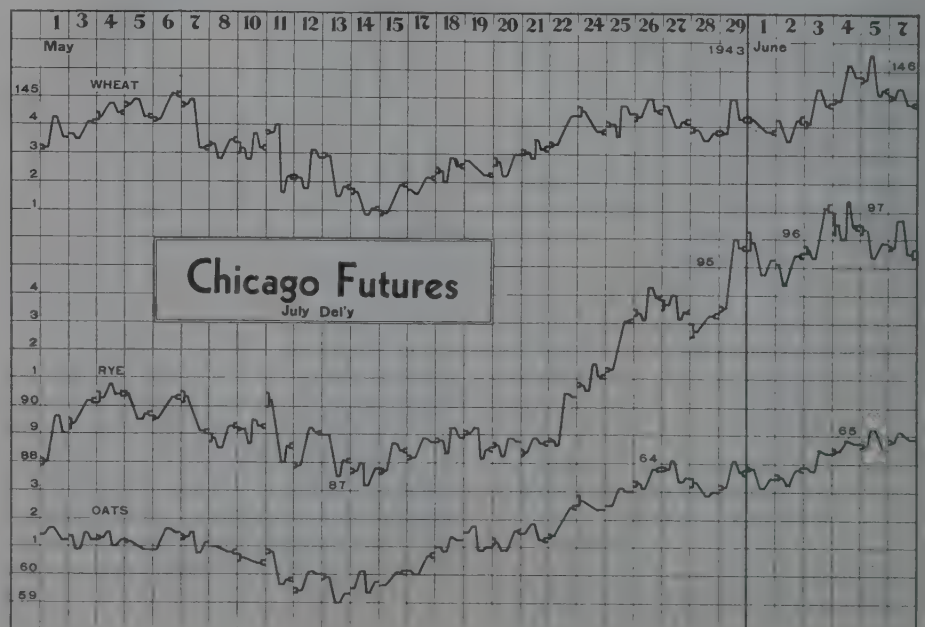
	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye
Feb. 27	31,038	36,956	14,619	37,642
Mar. 6	32,692	36,639	16,213	38,569
Mar. 13	33,325	36,258	17,357	40,946
Mar. 20	35,160	35,077	18,523	40,938
Mar. 27	35,577	33,902	20,584	43,436
Apr. 3	35,978	33,273	21,030	42,871
Apr. 10	36,012	32,909	21,366	42,460
Apr. 17	36,135	26,039	22,637	43,477
Apr. 24	35,711	33,902	20,584	43,436
May 1	35,461	23,320	22,105	38,789
May 8	36,224	22,466	21,529	38,575
May 15	35,920	21,215	19,773	38,569
May 22	33,607	20,301	16,906	36,571
May 29	32,203	18,563	15,781	38,034
June 5	33,396	16,942	15,363	40,436

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for July delivery at the leading markets in cents per bushel, have been as follows:

	Option	May	May	Wheat	May	May	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June
	High	Low	26	27	28	29	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chicago	149½	126	144½	144½	143½	144½	143½	144½	144½	145½	145½	144½	144½	144½
Winnipeg	103½	95½	100	99½	99	99½	99½	99½	100½	101	100½	100½	101½	101½
Minneapolis	143½	120½	138	137½	137	138	136½	136½	137½	137½	138½	137½	138½	138½
Kansas City	142½	123½	137½	136½	135½	136	135½	135½	136	136½	136½	136½	136½	135½
Duluth, durum	141½	127½	140	139½	139½	139½	138½	138½	139½	140½	140½	139½	139½	139½
Milwaukee	149½	126	144½	144½	143½	144½	143½	144½	144½	145½	145½	144½	144½	144½
Chicago	65½	50½	63½	63½	63	63½	62½	63½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	65½
Minneapolis	61½	48½	59½	59½	58½	59½	59½	59½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	61½
Milwaukee	65½	52½	63½	63½	63	63½	63½	63½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	65½
Chicago	97½	67½	93½	93½	93½	95½	95½	95½	97	96½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Minneapolis	92	64½	88½	88½	87½	90½	90½	89½	91½	91½	91	89½	90½	90½
Winnipeg	88½	65½	85½	85½	84½	86½	86½	87	88½	88½	88	88	88½	88½
Duluth	91½	85½	88½	88½	87½	90½	89½	89½	91½	91½	91	89½	90½	90½
Minneapolis	89	70½	82	81½	81½	83½	84½	84½	87	87	89	89	89	89

Corn closed each day at ceiling prices of 102 Kansas City, and 105 Milwaukee and Chicago. Winnipeg closed each day at ceiling of 51½ for oats, and 64½ for barley.



Washington News

A bill calling for the immediate liquidation of the O.P.A. has been introduced by Rep. Hartley of New Jersey.

Henry J. Eckstein, acting head of the distributing section of the O.P.A. lumber branch, has resigned, effective June 30.

Geo. Kublin, formerly chief of the western division of the A.A.A., has been made chief of the wheat section of the grain division of the C.C.C.

The O.P.A. announced June 3 that interpretations of corn ceiling orders will be given by local offices of the O.P.A., with expected confusion.

"If we follow a subsidy on farm products we are headed for inflation and inevitable chaos," said Albert S. Goss, master of the National Grange.

A meeting of the Linseed Oil Industry Advisory Committee took place on June 2 in Washington to consider the question of flaxseed and linseed oil supplies in the light of Government and domestic requirements.

The cut of 52 per cent proposed in the appropriations for the Commodity Exchange Branch may require the closing of the federal offices in Minneapolis and Kansas City.

Corn and grain sorghums have been added to the 18 crops on which advances will be made by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation to farmers in the flooded areas of six states in the Middle West.

[Concluded on page 464]

Corn Ceiling Amendment of May 31

June 1 the O.P.A. released the following amendment to M.P.R. 346 of Apr. 14, the amendment being effective May 31:

1. Section 3 is amended to read as follows:

Sec. (3) Maximum prices for sales of No. 2 yellow corn in carload quantities at terminal price basing points. The term "terminal price basing point" means any point within the cities listed below or within the switching limits thereof. The maximum prices per bushel for sales of No. 2 yellow corn in carload quantities at the terminal price basing points shall be: Chicago \$1.07; Milwaukee \$1.07; Duluth and Superior \$1.06½; Minneapolis and St. Paul \$1.03; Peoria and Pekin \$1.06; St. Louis and East St. Louis \$1.07½; Kansas City, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo., \$1.03½; St. Joseph, Mo., \$1.03½; Omaha and Council Bluffs \$1.00; Sioux City \$0.99; Nashville, Tenn., \$1.19½.

The effect of the foregoing is to reduce Kansas City and St. Joseph prices to \$1.03½ and Nashville to \$1.19½, others remaining the same.

2. Section 8 (a) is amended to read as follows:

(a) Sales by producers in Area B. Producers shall determine maximum prices for sales of yellow corn in Area B by calculating a track price in the same manner as described in Section 4 hereof for the determination of maximum prices for sales on track in Area A, except that for the purpose of this paragraph (a), the terminal price basing points and the corresponding maximum prices to be used in this calculation shall be as follows: (1) Louisville \$1.11½; (2) Cincinnati \$1.11½; (3) Nashville \$1.19½; (4) Chicago \$1.07; (5) A price of \$1.20½ less freight from shipping point to Philadelphia.

The maximum price for sales in Area B by producers of yellow corn to a farmer shall be the track price, as determined above at the shipping point nearest to the point of sale, plus not more than 5c per bushel.

The maximum price for sales in Area B by producers of yellow corn to a person other than a farmer shall be the track price, as determined above, at shipping point nearest to the point of sale less at least 2c per bushel.

3. Section 10 (a) (1) is amended to read as follows:

(1) When shipment is made to Louisville or Cincinnati, destined for the Southeast or Carolina territories, the maximum price at these points shall be \$1.11½ per bushel. At transit points such as Indianapolis, Decatur, Ill., and Kankakee, Ill., the maximum price shall be \$1.20½ per bushel basis Philadelphia, or \$1.11½ per bu basis Louisville or Cincinnati when destined to the Southeast or Carolina territories, or when destined to Louisville or Cincinnati proper. The Southeast and Carolina territories are described as Area II in Appendix A.

When corn originating west of the Mississippi River is shipped to Louisville or Cincinnati, the maximum price for the corn if resold for local use shall be \$1.15½; provided, that the billing covering such shipment is cancelled.

4. Section 10 (e) is amended to read as follows: (e) Area IV. The maximum price for hundredweight for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area IV, described in Appendix A, shall be \$2.29½ per hundredweight delivered at any point in Area IV.

Section 10 (f) is amended to read as follows:

(f) Area V. The maximum prices per hundredweight for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area V, described in Appendix A, shall be \$2.27½ per hundredweight delivered at any point in Area V.

6. In Section 10, a new paragraph (m) is added to read as follows:

(m) Notwithstanding any other provision of this regulation, the maximum price for the sale or delivery of any corn, on track, in carload quantities at any destination shall not exceed the maximum price on track in carload quantities at the point at which the shipment in question originates, plus the lowest transportation charges from said point to such destination, for the shipment in question.

The foregoing paragraph (m) is broad in its application.

This regulation ends a situation where country elevators prepaid freight on corn and shipped thru terminal markets to gain the additional 1-cent in the price by the practice.

7. Section 11 (b) (1) is amended to read as follows:

(1) The maximum prices per bushel for No. 1 and No. 2 white corn in carload or less than carload quantities, at the terminal basing points, shall be: Chicago \$1.23; Milwaukee \$1.23; Duluth and Superior \$1.20½; Minneapolis and St. Paul \$1.17½; Peoria \$1.22; St. Louis and East St. Louis \$1.20½; Kansas City, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo., \$1.14; St. Joseph, Mo., \$1.14; Omaha and Council Bluffs \$1.14; Sioux City \$1.14; Nashville \$1.32½; white corn for the pur-

pose of this regulation shall include mixed corn containing 95 per cent or more of white corn.

The maximum prices for all other grades of white corn at all points, when the grading factors are any factors other than moisture content, shall be the price per bushel established by this paragraph for No. 1 or No. 2 white corn, less the respective amounts set forth below: No. 3 white, ½c; No. 4 white, 1c; No. 5 white, 1½c; sample white, 2c. The prices established for all grades of white corn are maximum prices for those grades having a moisture content of 15½ per cent or less. For each ½ per cent or fraction thereof, of moisture in excess of 15½ per cent, the maximum price for each grade shall be decreased ½ cent.

8. In Section 13, two new paragraphs, (c) and (d) are added to read as follows:

(c) Delivery of corn prior to termination of futures contracts. During the life of 1943 corn futures contracts, other than the December, 1943, corn futures contracts, hedgers who have sold futures contracts against their stocks of corn may buy in their futures contracts at prices not higher than the maximum price for No. 2 yellow corn at their respective exchanges as provided by Section 3 of this revised regulation; provided, that they sell to the person from whom the said futures contract was purchased an equal quantity of cash corn at no higher than the maximum prices specified in this Section 3 modified by Section 11 hereof. Such transactions when made, shall be recorded as "an exchange for cash corn."

(d) Settlement of futures contracts. During

the period of 7 business days in which contracts for future delivery in the current delivery month may be settled by the delivery of the actual cash commodity after trading in such contracts if it be in accordance with the order of the Secretary of Agriculture dated February 17, 1938 (issued, under the authority of the Commodity Exchange Act), outstanding futures contracts may be settled by delivery of cash corn or at a settlement price not to exceed the maximum price for No. 2 yellow corn at the respective exchanges as provided by Section 3 as modified by Section 11 hereof.

The new paragraphs (c) and (d) foregoing, validate the action taken by the grain exchanges for settlement of futures contracts.

9. New section (26) is added to read as follows:

Sec. 26. Maximum prices for sales of imported corn. No person shall sell or deliver any imported corn of the types included in this revised Regulation, at a higher price than could lawfully have been charged for a like sale or delivery by a like class of seller of the same type of domestic corn; provided, that in the case of the first sale within the United States the seller shall charge no more than he could lawfully charge if he had purchased the said type of corn in question from that domestic seller nearest to the point of delivery; and, provided further than a mixed feed manufacturer in determining maximum prices under Maximum Price Regulation 378 on his mixed feed for animals and poultry shall calculate his "cost" of any imported corn used in said mixed feed at the maximum price thereof as provided in the other provisions of this revised regulation if he purchased the same within the United States, or if he did not, then as provided in this instant section.

Protein Conservation for Maximum Food Production

Address by F. E. BOLING, Vice Chairman Feed Industry Council, before Central Retail Feed Ass'n at Milwaukee

SHORTAGE OF ANIMAL PROTEINS has been due to diversion of dried milk products to human consumption, curtailed fish production due to the use of fishing boats for war purposes, and in the case of meat scrap, tankage, and liver meal, the loss of most of our imports.

In the case of vegetable oil meals we have had larger supplies in the country, but not nearly enough to make up for the shortage of animal proteins, and at the same time take care of the enormous new demand caused by increased poultry and livestock population, plus the desire of farmers to feed more liberally than in the past to obtain maximum production and to bring animals to market weight in the shortest period of time.

The policy of our Government this past year has been to deliberately hold feed prices at a low level in relation to prices for meat, eggs, and dairy products, and this policy has encouraged an animal population requiring feed in excess of our supplies, which would be abundant in normal times.

GRAIN CROP LESS.—According to the best estimates available we can only reasonably expect with normal weather and normal yields a grain crop 10% smaller than last year's crop.

PROTEIN CONSERVATION PROGRAM.—Several months ago a program of Protein Conservation was worked out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Feed Industry Council. This program was designed to provide adequate nutrition without waste. While the program is voluntary, it has nevertheless had widespread acceptance in all sections of the country. The program is simple and provides a good guide for the efficient use of our inadequate protein supply.

MIXED FEEDS will automatically comply with the Protein Conservation Program. If mixed protein supplements are used, manufacturers will provide mixing and feeding directions that will enable the feeder to use the supplements in such a way as to comply with the conservation program. If feeders prefer to use single ingredients, they can obtain formula assistance and advice on feeding from their county agent, or from the extension office of the state agricultural college.

STATE AND COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS.—We would like to suggest that you develop strong state organizations for the purpose of explaining the necessity of protein conservation and ways to accomplish it to farmers and feeders in every county of each state.

In many states this has been accomplished by holding seven or eight district meetings, at which time chairmen were appointed for each county. These county chairmen then call meetings of all feed dealers, mixers, hatcherymen, county agents, county war board members, representatives of AAA, vocational agricultural teachers, farm advisors, and newspapers in each county, along with all others interested in livestock and poultry feeding. Information material for these meetings is easily obtainable. We have:

1. A booklet entitled Feed Supplies and Demands—U. S. Food Production Goals.
2. An information booklet explaining the Protein Conservation Program.
3. Protein Conservation Posters to be used in feed stores.
4. A booklet especially prepared for livestock and poultry feeders to show how they can conserve protein and total feed.

This material can be had at very low cost due to the large quantities that have been printed. The expense is so small that it has been an easy matter to finance locally within each state the small cost of these information releases. If such an organization could be set up today in any states here represented that have not yet selected state and county chairmen, it would be a most opportune time to do so, and I would like to recommend such action.

It has been the aim and object in the Feed Industry Council to make available to the country in its war effort the manpower, experience, and the resources of the entire Feed Industry in order that we may continue to move available feed supplies thru normal feed channels and without the necessity of having a formal rationing plan, which would be extremely difficult to administer, and throw a heavy burden on our feed dealers.

It has been the feeling of the members of the Council, that the feed industry with all its many branches, including dealers, can meet the many problems arising out of the present emergency, better than any one or more governmental agencies could possibly do through directives. There has never been a time in my observation when all the various branches of the feed industry were working together as closely, as unselfishly, and as untringly as they are today.

Ohio Dealers Continue Quest For The Answer

Although it has waited 64 years for the opportunity of being host to a convention of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n convention, Cincinnati proved a mighty magnet, as the annual summer meeting of the ass'n had its largest attendance in recent years. Coupled with the genuine hospitality of the Queen City was the eagerness of the visitors to garner greater knowledge on how to conduct their business under war time regulations.

The convention was held June 7 and 8 in the Netherland Plaza, all sessions being held in the hotel's attractive air-conditioned convention hall.

PRES. ELTON KILE, Kileville, brought the meeting to order and presented Rev. H. K. Eversull, who pronounced the invocation.

JAMES G. STEWART, mayor of Cincinnati, did more than extend the stereotyped welcome. He recounted the early history of his city, and placed special emphasis on the fact that since its inception the city had to entertain many of the country's leading citizens and notables from abroad before it could induce the Ohio Ass'n to hold its convention there.

ROBERT LEE EARLY, pres. Cincinnati Board of Trade, extended the greetings of the local grain trade.

2D VICE PRES. L. A. GILLILAND, Van Wert, responded for the membership.

The eloquence of Pres. Kile was brought to the fore when he gave his annual address. He said: We are not here to justify or glorify what your officers have accomplished the past year. Neither are we here to apologize for what we have done. We have done our best in our effort to continue the success and usefulness of the ass'n. We are meeting in convention now to make an honest and sincere effort to find some solution to the many problems which are daily confronting us.

We have submitted to regulations, which are forcing us to run our business differently from anything we have ever done before. But this is war, and if these regulations are necessary to the final victory, you can rest assured the grain trade will do its full part in an endeavor to follow the regulations.

The details incident to the running of our business are changing daily, and are becoming increasingly complex. However, we are not going to accept these war time emergency regulations as a permanent way of doing business, but are accepting the suspension of the law of supply and demand only as a war time expedient. When peace returns we must and shall return to the American way of doing business and do away with these regulations.

Mr. Kile devoted some time to the subject of margins of country elevators in different sections of the country.

The closing remarks of his address was a stirring appeal to give greater effort to the bolstering of the home front to the end that our returning fighting men will find the country they return to was the one they dreamed of and fought to maintain.

SECY W. W. CUMMINGS, Columbus, presented his report, which revealed the healthy condition of the ass'n, in that its finances were not only attractive but that it has a larger membership than ever before in its history. His report follows:

Secretary Cummings' Report

In the 63 years that our association has been functioning, it is doubtful if it has ever given greater service to its members, or proved of greater value, than during the past year. Starting a year ago with the General Maximum Price Regulations, and Office of Defense Transportation Orders on trucking, there have followed Regulations, Rules, Orders, etc., too numerous to mention. Amendments and changes have followed in rapid succession, many times

the original orders were received by our members. However, we have done our best to keep you fully informed on all important matters as fast as instructions were received, by mailing you nineteen bulletins and other important literature during the year.

THE OFFICERS of the Ass'n have had considerable traveling to do during the last year. President Kile and your secretary went to Washington last August and to Chicago last September to attend hearings called by the Commodity Credit Corp., and it was thru their efforts, in conjunction with representatives of other grain and feed associations, that the soybean handling margin was finally raised to 4½¢ per bushel. The same two officers made a trip to Washington in April and to Chicago in May of this year in behalf of the country elevator operator on the new soybean crop handling charge. We insisted on 7¢ per bushel and were supported by the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, but representatives from western grain associates stated that 5¢ per bushel would cover their costs.

Vice-President H. E. Frederick made one trip to Washington in January and was largely instrumental in having the Mixed Feed margin raised to \$7.50 per ton. Mr. Frederick also made one trip to Chicago in February, attending the Feed Conservation Council meeting. Mr. Frederick also sponsored the organization of the Ohio Feed Council, composed of the representatives of all feed groups in the state.

IN ADDITION to the above meetings, your secretary also attended a hearing in Washington last January on priorities, and another meeting in Chicago held by the O.P.A. on Corn Ceilings. These trips take time and money, but are absolutely necessary, as when an association is not represented at a hearing, the officials consider they are satisfied with the plans proposed and no further consideration is given them. Additional hearings are expected to be called soon owing to the dissatisfaction being shown on many Regulations and Rules, now in existence.

We again cooperated with the Ohio Division of Safety and Hygiene in holding the annual all Ohio Safety Congress. The grain and feed industry and millers were allotted one afternoon to hold their own special meeting, but we were very disappointed in the number of dealers and millers in attendance. It is certainly very embarrassing to the officers of our group after inviting out of town speakers to have them greeted by so few of our members. Safety is a very important matter in our industry and it is to be hoped that more of our members will turn out to the next meeting.

TWELVE GROUP MEETINGS were held since last June which were considered very necessary to convey to our members the various Rules and Regulations issued by the O.D.T., O.P.A., W.P.B., covering Price Ceilings, Priorities and Protein Feed Conservation, etc. The attendance at these meetings were very good, very few having less than 100 in attendance.

49 NEW MEMBERS: We have secured forty-nine new members since our last annual meeting in June, 1942. Our Boosters list is quite a long one, headed by Mr. C. E. Wilkinson of the J. E. Wells Co., Sidney, O., who secured five new members. He was closely followed by Mr. Everett Early of Waynesville, who secured four new members. L. A. Gilliland of Van Wert, G. E. O'Brien of Greenville, and Fred Dierschide of Kenton, each secured three new members. H. R. Wooley of Pickerington, H. E. Frederick of Marysville and R. F. McAllister of Columbus each secured two new members. The following men each secured one new member: R. H. Brundige, Kingston; W. M. Myers, Lockbourne; W. H. Herrnstein, Chillicothe; Gilbert Martin, Dayton; L. G. Bradstock, Wellington; H. D. Egly, Painesville; Bertram Terrill, Cincinnati; W. E. Flumerfelt, Marion; Jim Cleaver, Wilmington, and your secretary securing the remaining sixteen.

We have lost 12 members the past year, six firms sold their plants, three firms resigned and three were dropped for non-payment of dues. This leaves us a net gain of 37 members and bringing our membership the largest it has ever been.

Several letters have been written to non-member grain and feed dealers inviting them to join our ass'n. The dues are only \$10.00 per year which also affiliates you with the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, who have an office in Washington, in charge of Ray B. Bowden, the Executive Vice-Pres., to keep us fully posted on important matters. They have been rendering wonderful service, advising us of new Rules and Regulations, together with Amendments, etc., which we have promptly passed on to our members. You will find this a good investment, (not an expense) to become a member of our organization, for where will you get so much vital information at such small

orders being changed before our bulletins on cost. We need your support. I extend an invitation to every grain & feed dealer to join us.

DEATH VISITED our ranks again this year, taking three of our active members. Mr. L. R. Watts, London, Ohio, a director of our association for many years prior to his death; Mr. H. G. Kagey, Pleasantville; and Mr. J. W. Simmons of Sidney, one of the oldest and most active feed men in the state. In addition we lost a very close friend in Mr. Stanley Laybourne, Chief of the Division of Plant Industry in Columbus. All of these men were well known to the grain and feed dealers and are going to be greatly missed.

In closing I wish to thank the officers and directors and committees for their support, and especially to President Kile and Vice-President Frederick for attending the many group meetings and Feed Conservation Councils. They have put in a lot of time on association work and certainly deserve your thanks.

Before adjourning for luncheon Pres. Kile appointed a resolution, auditing and nominating committees.

Monday Afternoon Session

SAM RICE, Metamora, pres. Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n and former pres. of the Ohio Ass'n, brought greetings from the national ass'n. Prefacing his address, which is published elsewhere in this number, Mr. Rice paid tribute to Ohio grain men who have played such an important part in the development of grain trade ass'ns.

PHILLIP R. O'BRIEN, pres. Chicago Board of Trade, gave an address on Grain Marketing Problems. The substance of this talk was published on page 411 of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS for May 26.

PAT HENRY, OPA, Columbus, discussed OPA regulations as it affects the grain trade. He said in part: You must not get away from the fact that OPA is a war time emergency organization. War is not democratic. To attain final victory we must do many things which are contrary to everything we cherish. Our long established system of grain marketing has proved highly successful, and is one of the most efficient marketing systems yet devised. So much so that it has been copied for the handling and marketing of other commodities. It is your right, your privilege and your duty to safeguard that marketing system, not saving it for yourself alone but for posterity.

Much interest was expressed in Mr. Henry's explanation of Amendment 346, adopted May 31, covering on-track price for the country elevator.

PRES. KILE started a real discussion when he asked: In view of the apparent corn shortage, how is livestock to be fed? How will these feeders get corn?

J. H. MOTZ, Brice, it proved later, gave the answer for the entire gathering when he said: Raise the price to \$1.50 per bushel and they will get all the corn they want.

It was brought out, too, that it would be economically unsound for the farmer to sell at present ceilings when he could do his own feeding and secure \$2.00 per bushel for his corn in the form of livestock.

PRES. KILE—The path has been dark, but it is getting darker. Peoples throughout the world must be fed, our own people are facing a diminishing food supply, and what will happen when this food situation becomes more acute? When people are hungry they become easy prey for demagogues and preachers of the false theory that no one should make a profit on a commodity which will prevent hunger. Then complete regulation follows. In World War I there was no regulation except over the railroads. Now there is regulation in every industry. War is being won by private industry with a minimum of regulation. Why cannot the grain trade be relieved of some of the strangulating shackles and be allowed to perform its task, which it has been doing so successfully for years? There is no aggregation of men better fitted to do a good job than those of the grain trade, and they should be permitted to do it.

The American Red Cross was represented by a speaker who outlined its blood donor pro-

gram; its need for plasma and the job it is doing in saving the lives of wounded fighting men.

Tuesday Morning Session

This session, devoted to the discussion of feed trade problems, was called to order by Pres. Kile, who presented members of the Ohio Feed Conservation Council to give their views on the work of the council.

HARRY B. LEE, Fostoria, Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n: "I am sure our own program of voluntary rationing and distribution is the best answer to this feed situation, and I want to urge the continued close co-operation from each of you in making it work. If we do this, we will keep away from more stringent regulations."

H. M. LEITNAKER, Columbus, AAA: "All are aware of the extreme shortage of corn and other feed for livestock, but have you taken into consideration that a large proportion of the farmers raising corn are also feeders of livestock, and they will take care of their own needs first. You cannot expect these farmers to turn loose of their soybeans, for instance, unless they can see something in return. In other words, no meal, no beans. If we want the beans we must make sure the producers of beans get their share of the meal and other protein feed. It is quite natural for farmers to hold onto their corn this time of year. Protein grains are being used for other purposes, ten to one as compared to former years. Ten million bushels of grain per month are being used for alcohol. At one time only corn was used for this purpose, none is being used now. It is mostly wheat. I think it is a God send that we are producing such a large amount of livestock."

G. E. (BOOTS) O'BRIEN, American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Greenville: "It must be admitted that when the feed shortage appeared, the larger feed manufacturers with men who had nothing else to do bought large supplies of materials to mix feed. This is not true of the smaller companies. They were widely criticized for this practice, but it was natural for them to buy these supplies. And this is true also of the smaller companies who had the means to do so. The statement has been made that the shortage was created as a publicity stunt to sell feed, nothing is more false. Some few did take advantage of the situation to increase their sales but they were in the small minority. The shortage is real, and we should have the cooperation of all in getting the program at work."

J. W. BARINGER, Ohio Dept. of Plant Industry, Columbus: "The changes which have taken place in the feed industry the past several months have necessitated the re-registration of feeds. The protein conservation program made it necessary to reduce the total protein claims. There are more variations to claims due to lack of constancy in ingredients used. Our department has co-operated in every way possible with the Feed Industry program. It is interesting to note that 75% of the hog feed manufacturers have changed formulas so as to claim not more than 35% protein; 44% of the

dairy feed manufacturers changed to 18% protein; 83% of the pet food manufacturers changed to 24% protein."

J. W. FICHTER, Ohio State Grange, Columbus: "I believe this feed program is a certain way to find a solution to many of our problems. We must get feed to the farmers. They are playing an important part in the war effort and we must back them up and get them feeds. The war has upset a lot of our plans. There is a great deal of value in a voluntary, co-operative program."

DR. C. M. FERGUSON, Ohio Extension Dept., Columbus: "We have enjoyed our work with the Feed Industry Council. The cooperation manifested by all engaged in the putting over of the program will be of value to us even after the war. During the period Oct. 1, 1941, to Mar. 1, 1942, there was a 11% greater reduction in corn stock than the year before and in the same period 9% more livestock. We have been placing special emphasis on pasture, and the feed industry should do likewise. And encourage your farmers to make quick use of their pastures, as the grass loses in feed value after the leaves stop growing and the plant starts to seed. Unless farmers get feed there will be a great liquidation of livestock."

H. E. FREDERICK, Ohio Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Marysville: "Inquiry was made of the trade as to the advisability of holding a Nutritional Conference this fall. It was the consensus of those who replied that the Conference should be held. Further inquiry will be made and the final decision will depend on the final results of this inquiry."

JOHN K. WESTBERG, Price Executive Feed Division, OPA, Washington, referred to his talk as his swan song before an Ohio group, as he is leaving the service July 1. His address was, in most respects, a repetition of that published page 369, May 12, 1943, number of the Journal. Some of the highlights of his address follow: "In spite of all that has happened I still believe in price control. If it does not work it is the fault of every one of us, in fact some have gone out of their way to see that it doesn't work. Price control is unpopular, but it is a war necessity, and it will work if we can do away with misunderstanding and replace it with straight thinking. Outside of our armed forces I think price control is the most important thing there is. We have not been permitted to do a thorough and complete job of price control. Politics should be divorced from it, and it should not be subject to the pressure groups. It is evident this cannot be done, for this reason I do not want to be a part of it and that is why I am stepping out."

"It is not possible to formulate a simple rule for a program of this kind. Of necessity it is a complex affair."

"They are scared to place a ceiling on farm products. We must stop catering to pressure groups regardless of who that group may be. No ceiling has been placed on wheat, but if a ceiling were placed on bread we would hear loud raving from John L. Lewis and his gang, and

the Farm Bloc.

"There are thousands of bushels of corn being sold in the black market each day, and there is no excuse for a black market."

"The statement was made here yesterday that the corn ceiling will not work. I regret I was not here to refute that. Of course we do not know all the answers, and we know of no one who does, not even the president of the Chicago Board of Trade."

Mr. Westberg expressed sincere gratification to the trade for its cooperation and for the presentation of the conservation program. He also appealed for the continuation of cooperation with his successor whoever he may be.

WILLIAM McARTHUR, CCC, Washington, discussed feed and feed ingredient conservation.

PRES. KILE entertained a motion, which was later passed, to increase by two, the membership of the Governing Board.

MR. FREDERICK read a resolution thanking the many individuals and organizations which contributed to the success of the convention.

H. D. HOCKMAN, Canal Winchester, presented the report of the Nominating Committee which suggested the re-election of the following officers: Pres. Elton Kile; 1st vice-pres. H. E. Frederick; 2d vice-pres. L. A. Gilliland; sec'y-treas. W. W. Cummings. To the Governing Board were added C. R. Phelps, Cincinnati and W. D. Thompson, Cambridge.

The Ohio Ass'n Banquet

The Hall of Mirrors was the scene, Monday night, of one of the association's most outstanding banquets. The Hall was filled to capacity. Following a tasty meal, Toastmaster Robert Lee Early expressed his organization's pleasure at the large attendance. He presented Philip R. O'Brien, M. H. Faulring, pres. Toledo Board of Trade; Ed Shepperd, Indianapolis and Pres. Elton Kile. Each responded with brief remarks. The Glee Club of University of Cincinnati provided the entertainment, its singing was greatly enjoyed by those present.

Cincinnati Convention Notes

It is evident that Cincinnati will not have to wait another 64 years before again entertaining the ass'n, thanks to the untiring effort of Al Heile and his Cincinnati Reception Committee.

Many ladies accompanied their husbands to the convention, and through the courtesy of the Cincinnati Board of Trade were given a luncheon. Later they visited two of the city's largest radio studios, the tour being sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce.

Mayor Stewart, an accomplished orator, paid a well deserved tribute to Pres. Kile when he stated: "Mr. Kile is the only ass'n president of the hundreds I have heard who delivered extemporaneously and with force and vigor and a pleasing eloquence, such an able address on a subject the facts of which were immediately at his command."

An interesting exhibit and one that created considerable attention was a bottle of soybean oil believed to be the first soybean oil produced in the Western Hemisphere. J. I. Morgan, pres. of the Farmville (N. C.) Oil & Fertilizer Co., producers of the oil, states it was produced in 1917 from a cargo of Manchurian beans which were rerouted from Copenhagen to Farmville by the British Admiralty during the blockade of the North Sea.

Pencils were distributed by Ubiko Mfg. Co. and Kasco Mills, the latter also handed out vest pocket sewing kits and rulers.

R. B. Alspaugh, The Drackett Co., entertained the Board of Directors and their ladies at his home Sunday afternoon and evening.

The Mill Mutuals Staff did its usual efficient job of handling the registration. The group was composed of Ross Castle, G. N. Arnold, W. J. Ne Bentz and H. R. Kagay.

Many of the larger companies held open house throughout the convention.

Gil (Little Man with the Big Cigar) Martin
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Officers Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n



Left to right: Elton Kile, Kileville, pres.; H. E. Frederick, Marysville, 1st vice-pres.; W. W. Cummings, Columbus, sec'y-treas.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Homestead, Ia.—Heavy rains of June 3rd caused considerable damage to crops near here. Rail and highway washed out.—J. C. Kintz.

Jewell, Ia., June 3.—Acreage of soybeans planted is 75% of last year; condition, 80%.—Jewell Farmers Elevator Co., A. E. Kalseim.

Hastings, Neb., June 2.—Growing crops thru this territory look very promising. Looks like enough moisture to make the wheat crop now.—Goffe & Carkener, Inc., C. M. Clark.

Baltimore, Md., June 2.—The wheat fields don't look very good and the stand is short and thin. Corn is very late and moisture has prevented plowing and cultivating.—F. A. Peterson, Norris Grain Co.

Indianola, Neb., June 5.—Our crops in this territory are badly in need of rain. We think the wheat crop has been reduced at least 50 per cent account of dry weather.—Smith-Reiter Grain Co., Jos. Reiter.

Omaha, Neb., June 5.—Some crop damaged by the rain storm of the last week, June 2nd and 3rd rains, which was a surprise downpour. Washed out corn and oats in and near Omaha and in Iowa. Considerable corn will have to be replanted; seven inches of rain in about 15 minutes.—J. C. Kintz.

Winchester, Ind., June 5.—Wheat looks better than it did a week ago; somehow it seems to be still stooling and we saw wheat yesterday that was as high or higher than the field fences. Looks like there would be an immense amount of straw and that won't be so bad. Oats are nice for this time of year and have made good growth, stand is perfect. Clover fields are not looking so good.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 1.—Our agents report that farmers are inclined to plant every available acre and the combined acreage of all grains will be much larger than last year. Our agents and superintendents have been making tests of subsoil moisture. In North Dakota the minimum depth of subsoil moisture is 30 inches, and the minimum applies to very small areas mostly in the territory on both sides of the Missouri River, running north and south. The subsoil moisture in North Dakota is well up to last year and there is plenty of top soil moisture. In eastern and northeastern Montana it is considerably drier along the main line of the Great Northern and south down to the NP territory. North of the main line of the Great Northern the depth of moisture increases and in the northern tier of counties it is down not less than four feet. There is also a complaint of insufficient top soil moisture in this territory along the main line of the Great Northern and south. Taking the territory as a whole, the crops look fine and the outlook is about as near perfect as could be expected.—Occident Elevator Division of Russell-Miller Mfg. Co.

Springfield, Ill., June 2.—Corn planting and plowing were resumed actively on higher ground and lighter soils. Field operations are generally two to three weeks behind. To date about 15 per cent of the corn crop has been planted and but little is up. Considerable of the early planted corn requires replanting. There is wide variation in the condition of winter wheat, ranging from poor to good, and in a very few localities in the north-central part of the state the crop is classed as very good. Contrasting comments of "rank growth," "growing rapidly," "thin, spotted and yellow," were noted. Much of the wheat in the north-central sections is in the booting stage; in the south-central it is beginning to head, while heading in the extreme south is considerably further along. Oats are mostly fairly good to good, in the main varying from four to ten inches in height. Alfalfa and clover during the past week generally made good growth. Some cutting of alfalfa is reported in the south. In a few localities some soybeans have been planted. Flax in Kankakee County is making good progress and is mostly in good condition.—E. W. Holcomb, meteorologist.

Fargo, Okla., June 1.—Good rains; about an average crop of wheat. Barley very poor.—Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.

Cortner, Tenn., June 8.—Acreage and condition of beans equal to last year's crop.—Center Water Mills, A. J. Cortner, owner.

Donelson, Tenn., June 8.—Very few soybeans planted; unable to harvest last year's crop. shortage of labor and machinery. Corn crop cut at least 25%.—Donelson Mill & Feed Co., W. D. Goodpasture, owner.

Effingham, Kan., June 7.—Beans are yet to be planted; more beans will be planted this year than last; what are planted look good. What corn is in farmers' hands will be consumed locally.—Hegarty Grain Co., C. J. Schmedding, mgr.

Delavan, Ill., June 9.—Farm work again delayed because of several days of rainy weather. I would say that at this time there is still 20% of the corn to be planted and 80% of the beans; however if we have a few days of sunshine all corn planting should be finished by the end of this week.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Helena, Mont., June 2.—While weather was favorable for germination and growth of spring grains, these crops have not yet overcome their backward condition due to earlier cold weather. Winter wheat, on the other hand, has improved in cases where stands have stood out in response to the cool wet weather.—Jay G. Diamond, Sr. Agr. Statistician.

Granville, O., June 7.—Wheat about 50% crop. Oats looking well but small acreage, but some damage to oats by excess water. Corn $\frac{1}{2}$ planted, some plowing to do, some corn ground will be planted to soybeans. Hay only fair, some reports very light. Farmers are discouraged, cannot get help or the proteins for dairy and poultry feed.—The Granville Co-op. Co., J. S. Graham, mgr.

Winchester, Ind., May 29.—On a trip down to the Ohio River this week I saw a lot of corn being planted, ground being ploughed and ready for planting. In the 235 miles south saw only one or two fields that the corn was coming up. No beans being planted that we saw. Oats looked good and were about the only things that did look good. Wheat is badly spotted.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Duluth, Minn., June 7.—Crop reports from the spring wheat area are very encouraging in that the outlook in this territory is equal to the almost perfect condition of last year. While cold weather and deficient rainfall were early outstanding factors the crops have now received ample and highly beneficial rains over the greater part of the territory. Seeding is nearing completion for most of the grains; some of the early sown is already up. Flax shows considerable weeds, but other grains show deep root and hardy, a chief factor in standing off some dry periods likely to develop as season advances.—F. G. C.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 3.—Winter wheat generally is making steady progress. Eastern soft wheat states suffered considerable damage from heavy rains, but fields that were not flooded or washed out have improved. However, only a very small crop of soft winter wheat is in prospect this year. Spring wheat and durum seeding was accomplished under fair weather and soil conditions and the crop generally is showing a healthy color and good stand. Cool, wet weather retarded oats and barley seeding over much of the northern areas. The outcome of rye over the Northwest main rye area is still rather doubtful. A record acreage of flax is being planted in the Northwest states.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. R. Shaw, editor.

Chicago, Ill., June 4.—Winter wheat production is estimated at 511,865,000 bus. compared with 535,358,000 bus. a month ago. Condition of the crop was placed at 74 per cent of normal. Indicated yield per acre, 15.3 bus. Condition of spring wheat is given as 84 per cent of normal. Acreage is estimated at 15,656,000 acres against 14,194,000 acres seeded last year, but still much below the average of 23,344,000 acres. Current condition suggests a crop of approximately 215,000,000 bus. Rye crop condition is estimated at 74 per cent of normal against 81 per cent a month ago. Production is estimated at 35,202,000 bus. Oats condition 79 per cent of normal. Indicated production 1,161,000,000 bus. Condition generally normal. Survey indicated that corn acreage will be smaller than March intention to plant of 96,827,000 acres.—C. M. Galvin, statistician, Jas. E. Bennett & Co.

Paoli, Colo., June 8.—About 2,000 acres of beans planted in county Phillips, just now being planted 90% over last year in acreage. Winter wheat very good, need sunshine. Volunteer wheat good and acreage as large as sown wheat. This will make a large acreage. None plowed up.—Paoli Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., Verne E. Miller, mgr.

Decatur, Ill., June 5.—Corn and bean acreage will both show an increase. Growers are not only doing an excellent job in the preparation of their land but are selecting the best hybrids for planting and securing bean seed of the highest germination. Corn planting is well along, approximately 75% for the state; many have finished and the warm humid weather has been ideal for quick germination. Bean planting is also under way on a big scale. Some lowland, covered with water during the recent floods, still is too wet to cultivate. Another week of favorable weather and planting will be practically completed. Some rarities that were seen this spring: Shucking corn in one field while neighbor planting corn; plowing under field of unharvested beans, while planting beans in adjoining field. Wheat has made remarkable growth and is heading through this section; wide variation in the condition with some excellent fields and some that are very spotted. Oats suffered considerable damage from drowning out and many fields still show yellow color from too much water. A good portion of this condition will be overcome with favorable weather. Blue grass has made wonderful growth and alfalfa and clover also has made good progress, although heavy damage to the spring seeding of clovers due to water standing on fields. Hay acreage very short.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

The Kansas Wheat Crop

Kansas City, Mo., June 2.—The Kansas wheat crop can change materially in a month's time, and we indicated on May 5th that the crop at that time appeared to have reached its peak condition. We now can definitely assure you that such has proven to be the case, and while we did have some additional moisture, it was insufficient to carry the crop along and deterioration has become very apparent during the past ten days. The weather has turned warm, altho not especially high temperatures have been recorded, but high winds have prevailed during this period and since the plant was large, the moisture supply disappeared very rapidly.

In the southwest part of the state the moisture supply was more deficient than elsewhere, and in addition there is no doubt but that in the south central section Hessian fly is going to take a considerable toll from the final yields. Good moisture is needed over the entire state, and with each passing day some reduction in yield is occurring. This situation could become very serious as we are at the filling period when moisture is needed, but now with the top soil dry and with the reserve moisture heavily absorbed, we could find serious conditions developing unless moisture comes quickly.

We do not mean that the crop has vanished because good rains would yet make possible good yields over a wide area. We do know that the volunteer wheat has passed out of the picture, so compared to last year we have only the seeded acreage left for production, and it is well known that many bushels of wheat were added to the Kansas crop from last year's volunteer wheat harvested. We must reduce our May 5th figure considerably and now estimate the Kansas crop at 154,645,000 bus.—H. L. Robinson.

Crop Digest for Santa Fe States

While eastern Kansas has been receiving too much rain, causing serious floods, part of the western area has had only scattered showers, with the result that crops have suffered and wheat prospects have continued the downward trend which has been apparent with the lack of moisture all season. The state's wheat crop may not exceed 145,000,000 bushels, with 150,000,000 a topmost hope.

Heavy rains and extensive flood damage in eastern Oklahoma during the past two weeks. Reports now indicate that fields in the south central and southwestern portions of the state were badly washed, and replanting is necessary on a wide scale.

Crop prospects in Texas were materially improved by recent rains.

The wheat crop in eastern Colorado continues in good condition, although there has been some damage by green bugs, and rain is needed at this time. Based on present prospects, however, the crop may exceed the May 1 estimate

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Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Jewell, Ia., June 5.—Corn in farmers' hands, 30%; oats, 5%; beans, 5% of last year.—Jewell Farmers Elevator Co., A. E. Kalseim.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Twenty-six cars of new wheat were received here June 8 which ranged 12 to 16.10% protein and averaged 13%; test weight, 60½ to 63.8 lbs.; average, 62 lbs.. A year ago the market had 64 cars of new wheat averaging 12.81% protein.

Higginsville, Mo., May 27.—Corn is almost out of the picture after raising one of the largest crops this country ever produced. Other feed grains are not only advancing in price but they are impossible to buy, even in this section where, as a rule, our feeders carry enough grain on hand to carry their feeding program from one crop to another. This is the condition in Missouri and no doubt some sections are in even a more critical condition.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Winnipeg, Man.—The present surplus of wheat in Canada "may disappear very quickly," D. G. MacKenzie, chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners, said May 27 before the House of Commons com'te on reconstruction and re-establishment at Ottawa. Mr. MacKenzie said that the United States is buying from the Canadian wheat surplus for feed for livestock. He added that the fact that the Americans are using considerable of their own wheat for manufacture of alcohol for synthetic rubber means that, before long, there probably will be a greater demand for Canadian wheat.

Decatur, Ill., May 29.—Continued falling off of corn receipts in all markets with practically no country offerings is aggravating the feed situation to a point towards disaster and a breakdown in operations vitally necessary to the war effort. While growers are taking up their loans that have been called on corn under seal of previous years, it remains on the farms and does not move to market. The only supplies of corn of any consequence are on the farm and are not moving under present conditions. Truckers are scouring the entire area and grabbing everything in sight, which further paralyzes the corn trade. This perplexing situation originated with the government corn regulatory actions, climaxed by the unfavorable weather causing delay in getting another crop planted.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Soybean Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Chicago	198,500	474,000	445,000	415,000
Indianapolis	171,000	43,500	61,000	27,000
Kansas City	16,000	.....	102,400	.....
Milwaukee	51,200	40,800	.....	.....
Minneapolis	9,000	12,000	.....	.....
Omaha	45,000	3,000	195,000	.....
St. Louis	196,200	1,600	254,400	3,200

Oats Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	100,676	73,176	.....	.....
Chicago	3,468,000	1,879,000	1,009,000	1,739,000
Duluth	87,840	.....	262,320	87,000
Ft. Wm.	7,917,358	387,045	11,058,394	1,208,083
Ft. Worth	64,000	68,000	.....	.....
Hutchinson	.....	6,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	295,000	536,000	325,000	654,000
Kansas City	512,000	472,000	434,000	344,000
Milwaukee	4,600	97,180	4,750	81,200
Minneapolis	2,940,750	1,874,750	3,025,250	1,104,750
New Orleans	117,069	130,153	23,705	.....
Omaha	448,000	427,707	451,148	438,625
Portland	117,567	79,967	.....	.....
St. Louis	753,600	230,000	530,700	270,000
Seattle	101,200	39,100	.....	.....
Superior	3,529	.....	87,621	.....

Paoli, Colo., June 8.—Thirty per cent of 1942 wheat in farmers' bins.—Paoli Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., Verne E. Miller, mgr.

Donelson, Tenn., June 8.—Most grain fed by farmers last year, small amount on hand now. We were unable to run mill last winter because little or no corn was sold.—Donelson Mill & Feed Co., W. D. Goodpasture, owner.

Clovis, N. M.—Clovis reported its first wagon load of new wheat June 8, the grain testing 58 lbs., 17.42% moisture. It came from a field of 3,500 acres, which was expected to average 18 bus. per acre.

Cortner, Tenn., June 8.—On account of price and demand farmers have disposed of at least 85% of last year's crops. Farmers are inclined to feed and use what surplus grain they have in livestock.—Center Water Mills, A. J. Cortner, owner.

Spokane, Wash.—Receipts of grain during May, in bushels, as compared with May, 1942, shown in parentheses, were as follows: Wheat (1,161,000); corn, 58,500 (28,500); oats, 80,000 (100,000); barley, 187,200 (67,200); flaxseed, 3,000.—John W. Campbell, sec'y, Spokane Grain Merchants Ass'n.

Grandfield, Okla.—First deliveries of new crop wheat for 1943 were received at the local elevator May 28, two wagon loads of Black Hull variety, testing 58 lbs., 17% moisture. The grain was from the Paul Burch farm, who last year also delivered the first wheat of the new crop. Yield of the field from which the load was taken was estimated to average about 15 bus. an acre, somewhat less than last year.

Ottawa, Ont., June 3.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ending May 27 compared with the preceding week and the same period a year ago, shown successively in parentheses, expressed in bushels: Wheat, 4,465,094 (4,355,517) (188,341,550); oats, 1,933,012 (2,454,186) (28,820,343); barley, 950,440 (1,205,127) (24,484,191); rye, 230,575 (297,256) (5,040,759); flaxseed, 45,981 (44,373) (4,668,559).—S. A. Cudmore, M.A., Dominion Statistician.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Canadian Wheat Board has allocated 750,000 bus. of Canadian flaxseed for prompt shipment to the United States. This flax will be shipped from Fort William to Eastern flaxseed crushers. This will help the flaxseed supply situation in the United States but will not solve it. There is not at present sufficient flaxseed in sight to run mills to new crop. An acute shortage of linseed oil and linseed meal will develop in July and August unless additional Canadian flax or Argentine flaxseed is made available by July.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

Wheat Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	1,925,295	83,794	.....	.....
Chicago	1,634,000	820,000	2,945,000	1,246,000
Duluth	4,849,195	3,744,560	8,206,610	4,463,015
Ft. Wm.	12,946,247	27,631,711	35,634,450	26,141,065
Ft. Worth	781,200	1,305,800	319,200	457,800
Hutchinson	1,576,800	1,128,950	.....	.....
Ind'apolis	1,454,000	123,000	997,000	131,000
Kan. City	6,915,600	3,051,200	7,316,800	1,837,310
Milwaukee	113,600	32,970	624,860	30,800
Minn'polis	11,523,000	7,032,000	6,543,000	2,668,500
New Orleans	46,200	29,946	16,352	96,056
Omaha	1,342,341	491,593	3,503,620	537,766
Portland	673,967	712,647	.....	.....
St. Louis	5,803,900	567,000	4,620,500	421,500
Seattle	1,162,600	582,000	.....	.....
Superior	2,948,115	1,706,530	3,704,959	2,525,643

Rye Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	2,143	27,153	.....	.....
Chicago	1,913,000	335,000	495,000	469,000
Duluth	276,965	28,125	285,615	14,625
Ft. Wm.	1,439,476	84,266	1,162,899	522,224
Ft. Worth	27,000	1,500	.....	1,500
Hutchinson	.....	1,250	.....	.....
Indianapolis	.....	22,500	.....	34,500
Kansas City	237,000	45,000	96,000	37,500
Milwaukee	102,060	42,280	377,910	13,805
Minneapolis	1,291,500	747,000	628,000	448,500
New Orleans	19,906	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	168,000	55,002	133,010	82,725
Portland	2,998	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	90,000	60,000	247,500	4,500
Seattle	3,324	3,324	.....	.....
Superior	41,694	18,223	27,774	3,321

C.C.C. Loan Rates on Grain

BARLEY, on farms, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 73c; No. 4, 67c per bushel. In California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, 5c higher.

SORGHUMS, on farms, No. 2 or better, 85c; No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 70c. In Arizona and California, 5c higher.

FLAXSEED, at terminals, \$2.70 for No. 1; \$2.65 per bushel for No. 2. At Kansas City 10c less and at Los Angeles and San Francisco 5c more. On farms the freight and handling charge will be deducted, but a storage allowance of 7c per bushel will be made.

CORN, average 77c per bushel.

SOYBEANS, \$1.80 per bushel at the country elevator for No. 2 green and yellow of 1943 crop.

WHEAT, average \$1.13 per bushel.

RYE, 60 cents for farm or warehouse stored, but borrower must guarantee storage charges.

RYE, for No. 2 or better, 75c on farm, 68c in warehouse, no farm storage payment.

Per capita money in circulation June 2 was \$17,196,000,000, against \$12,141,000,000 a year ago. This spells inflation of grain prices.

A Corn Grind of 10,712,723 bus. was reported for April by the Corn Industries Research Foundation, against 10,947,591 in April, 1942.

Canada's export equalization tax on oats has been raised 1c to 6½c per bushel. An export tax of 3c has been added on barley, making it 5½c.

The Customs Bureau announced June 3 that 795,000 bus. is the quota of Canadian wheat that may be imported for consumption in the year beginning May 29.

The farm price of soybeans and flaxseed was above parity May 15, \$1.72 for beans and \$2.97 for flaxseed, while parity was \$1.56 and \$2.75, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

A rice-processing machine which hulls, cleans, polishes, and grades the grain has been invented in Venezuela. The machine is operated by a 5- or 6-horsepower electric motor and is said to have a capacity of approximately 90 bus. an hour.

Barley Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	14,032	75,704	.....	302,506
Chicago	1,256,000	1,077,000	426,000	274,000
Duluth	1,108,240	119,430	1,081,000	543,915
Ft. Wm.	8,267,359	191,903	9,739,154	908,027
Ft. Worth	48,000	38,400	.....	12,800
Hutchinson	.....	38,750	.....	.....
Indianapolis	2,000	45,000	214,400	452,800
Kansas City	209,600	608,000	1,096,920	984,800
Milwaukee	3,469,605	2,411,240	2,794,800	2,873,000
Minneapolis	2,900,200	2,495,600	414,650	417,600
Omaha	312,000	346,234	.....	.....
Portland	99,222	27,126	.....	.....
St. Louis	254,400	233,600	78,400	9,600
Seattle	56,327	25,438	.....	.....
Superior	515,718	108,233	696,879	502,916

Corn Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	349,104	257,010	.....	23,951
Chicago	6,631,000	8,419,000	6,441,000	4,043,000
Duluth	854,870	2,368,105	989,900	2,256,030
Ft. William	.....	1,595	.....	64,081
Ft. Worth	78,000	138,500	98,000	127,500
Indianapolis	1,195,000	1,764,000	876,000	1,422,000
Kansas City	3,032,800	2,386,800	1,821,000	2,211,000
Milwaukee	710,360	1,057,100	554,010	283,563
Minneapolis	1,252,500	1,866,000	1,731,000	1,255,500
New Orleans	278,677	132,663	222,659	132,000
Omaha	1,898,597	1,336,516	2,962,400	1,754,467
Portland	126,353	111,556	.....	.....
St. Louis	2,822,800	1,761,000	1,902,800	1,176,000
Seattle	37,500	21,000	.....	.....
Superior	880,218	1,513,833	997,879	1,701,582

Nebraska Grain & Feed Dealers Ponder O.P.A. Rulings

Undaunted by rain, rain, and more rain, over a hundred Nebraska grain and feed dealers sat on pins and needles in the Paxton Hotel, Omaha, while able authorities discussed such potent war-time subjects as Feed Markups & Price Ceilings, Feed Protein Conservation, Price Controls, Washington News, Corn Price Ceilings, and kindred headaches. That the sessions devoted to airing their problems was worth many fold the time and money spent in attending was evidenced by the after-session discussions which wrangled on far into the night—to say nothing of the value of learning of new regulations about to come out and the teeth O.P.A. has decided to bare in prosecuting every violation hereafter from A to Izard.

RAY WATSON, North Bend, able Vice President of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, pinch hitting for President Guy Jones of Eagle, who has left for Illinois to accept another position, called the Sunday afternoon conference to order and reviewed the more recent advancements made by the body from a membership of practically a handful to today's figure of 187—with practically all of the credit attributed to hard-working Secretary Phil Runion of Lincoln. "Today, we were never confronted with more problems than at present," he pointed out in urging members to become active in getting non-members to join in the worthy efforts being undertaken.

VICE PRES. WATSON appointed E. F. Ham of Benkelman, W. W. Naylor of Shadron, and Ross Price of Gothenberg on the Nominating Com'te. Homer Kimberly of Paxton, Ralph McHenry of Winslow, and Avery Scott of Morrill comprised the By-Laws Com'te.

SEC'Y RUNION in his annual report said: REPORT OF SECRETARY, PHIL RUNION

During these past two years I have had the opportunity and pleasure of making the acquaintance of many grain and feed men. I have learned that it is an industry where quick thinking and instant decisions are the rule, rather than the exception. It is a business where verbal agreements are more binding than written contracts, and it is composed of some of the best business men engaged in any line of business. In view of this experience, I can readily see why, in the past two years, we have had a steady growth in our Association membership. The caliber of the men in this business realize the need of a strong representative association, and it is my conviction they will support such an association.

We live today in a country that is organization minded, whether from choice or necessity is immaterial. It is that kind of a country and grows more so every day. For the individual who wages his battle alone, it means his fight is nearly hopeless.

We definitely know that the interests of the individual can best be protected by organized effort. We see this daily in industry, agriculture and labor. Strong associations and unions are able to accomplish what the individual cannot do.

Many of you may not realize the tremendous amount of work being done by the grain and feed dealers ass'ns in behalf of you dealers. The Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n and its committees have been doing wonderful work in your behalf. These men have given freely of their time in committee meetings and trips to Washington whenever necessary, sitting in with governmental officials, doing their best to guide these officials in the formulating of the many regulations directly affecting your business, and were it not for our National Ass'n's diligent efforts, what would happen to the grain and feed business would be impossible to describe.

I firmly believe that if it were possible to acquaint each and every dealer with what his State and National Ass'ns are doing for him, none would hesitate to become a member.

THE 56TH SESSION of our Legislature recently adjourned. During this session the interests of the grain and feed business were carefully watched. All bills were examined that had a bearing on your business. Fortunately, there were few that directly affected you.

We were successful in having killed, Bill 54. This would have repealed the Itinerant Merchant Law. There has been no intention of preventing a trucker from engaging in the grain business, but we feel if he is going to be in the grain business, he should assume some responsibility.

THE LAW, as enacted, does place responsibility on the peddling trucker when he is licensed. Those doing business with him have recourse in event of his giving bad checks, or selling misrepresented merchandise.

A large number of elevators do business with the truckers and we have found that some of these truckers are not honest, a fact that some dealers have painfully discovered. We believe it would help materially if the grain men would insist that these truckers, with whom they do business, have a license. The cost is not prohibitive, and should they fail to meet their obligations, you do have recourse. Furthermore, enforcement of this law is improving and it may save some trucker from being penalized for not having such a license.

THE FEED INDUSTRY has in a few short years made a remarkable growth. There are an increasing number of feed dealers and many grain men now look upon their sales of feed as a most important part of their volume. Recognizing the growth of this industry and since the two branches of the industry are so closely allied, I am recommending to our Board of Directors that provisions be made for feed dealer membership in our Ass'n. In my opinion, a service can be rendered the feed dealer which will justify his becoming a member.

The larger our Ass'n the more effective it will function. I want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the splendid co-operation our office has had from Ray Bowden, Executive Vice President, and Roger Annan, Secretary of our National Ass'n. We rely heavily on them for information and data which in turn is passed on to our dealers.

I appreciate the timely advice and counsel I have received from many of our dealers, whose experience has been most helpful in carrying on the work of our office. And also to members goes my sincere thanks for your cooperation, and to the non-members, we extend a cordial invitation to join our rapidly growing Ass'n.

FEED PROTEIN CONSERVATION

WALTER BERGER, Des Moines (Ia.) Oat Products Co., representing the Feed Industry Council, to which he has cheerfully given so generously of his time, cited that the feed business in the Middle West in particular is composed of plants blending by-products of other plants making food for human consumption. "The original objectives of the Council were to conserve feed proteins until grass time, but," he emphasized, "we are continuing to help the Industry co-operate with the government. We cannot and will not act as a pressure group, as some want us to. Our relationships with Washington are 100% and we intend to keep them that way."

The Feed Industry Council investigates supplies of materials, reports its findings to the industry and to feeders. It calls attention to shortages, helps the government solve the feeding problems in furthering the war effort, and does it all without remuneration.

All larger feed manufacturers are trying to co-operate with the government 100% on its feed protein conservation program. The entire Industry is co-operating about 90%. In a few cases the smaller feed mills are not going along. All in all, however, the story is being carried to the farmer and feeder rather satisfactorily to the end that all will sooner or later become advised.

Some 50,000 copies of the Feed Industry Council's protein conservation poster have been distributed. The trade papers, radio, agricultural colleges, agricultural extension workers, etc., are all co-operating beautifully. "And we have found that if the individual farmers fully understand the situation, they, too, are willing to co-operate."

The Feed Industry Council has definitely helped everyone in the business, for through its

work the Industry has now gained the recognition of the government, an AA-1-MRO priority has been extended, Selective Service takes cognizance of our needs, and our suggestions are usually followed. Right now we are encouraging increasing the soybean crushing capacity of the country. Some 400,000 tons of soybean oil meal were used for human consumption last year. By January 1944 we hope to boost this to 750,000 tons.

As all know, tankage and meat scraps have been woefully short due to the lack of normal importations. Few realized that the packers always blended imported supplies before the present shortage. Now some 64,000 tons of animal and other proteins are to be imported from South America and are to be distributed through regular trade channels, primarily in deficit areas.

Mr. Berger went on to tell of 5,000,000 cockrels being drowned in the Salt Lake area because of protein shortages. He showed how the ceiling price on dried whey was too low to allow drying plants to operate, so a price adjustment will soon increase supplies. He outlined plans for overcoming the shortage of phosphorus and bonemeal, etc. He told of the need for increased pay for alfalfa field workers, of appeals to the Navy to release fishing boats and fishermen to boost this source of feed ingredients, of the pleading for tankers to pick up the molasses in Cuba and Porto Rico, enough to supplant 64,000,000 bus. of corn.

The bag situation is tight, as all know. The Feed Industry Council has been pleading with the Army to allow boats to bring back burlap from Calcutta, or to release some of the huge stocks they have amounting to 75% of recent imports. This and many other angles of approach to the serious protein and feed supply situation were carefully enumerated.

Speaking of mounting needs for "food" ammunition, Mr. Berger cited that the armed forces will need 10% more food per man next year than they required this year. "We have overdone the job asked of us. We have so much more livestock than we have feed to feed them that some adjustment is mandatory. The price of livestock favors putting all grains into meat or eggs rather than to market it as feed grains." Mr. Berger then presented astounding statistics showing how the production of eggs, chicks, hatchery products, hogs, etc., had soared from 12 to 42% over previous averages.

Today's livestock population is the largest on record, some 3 million above previous figures for a total of 78 million. Compared with this sheep and lamb population is off a measly 3%. Paralleling the volume of feed tonnage, moving out into consumptive channels, is staggeringly attempting to keep pace.

As an example of increased feed volume, Mr. Berger revealed that last year Iowa feedmen paid a tax on 940,000 tons of feed, whereas 2 years before this figure was but 490,000 tons. "No wonder it now becomes necessary to conserve proteins."

But the expanded number of livestock is not alone responsible for the increased tonnage of feed moving, the unit production per animal is up. Egg production is up 12%, milk up 8%, etc.

There was substantially 492,000,000 bus. of old corn on hand on Oct. 1, 1942. At the same time the feeding rate rose 3% higher than in the previous 5 years. Thus with the largest crop produced in history last year we find it will all be fed. The government subsidized 225,000,000 bus. of feed wheat so far, far more than the total mill feed production of the country. "Goodness knows," Mr. Berger observed, "what we would have done without it."

The human diet will have to be changed over as conditions warrant. While we produced 28% more food in 1942 than in other years, yet the 1943 goal must be increased an additional 8%. Civilians will have to content themselves with less meat and fats, a 10% decrease in dairy products, and eat more poultry and eggs. In 1908 this country hit its peak in meat consumption of 163 lbs. per capita. "In 1944 your quota and my quota will be 124 lbs., the same as it was in 1935. That is more than England is

getting, so I guess we have no beef coming."

But more people are working harder and need more meat. More have money to buy better foods and can't get them. The Army is feeding our soldiers better than average, so the obvious answer is that production increases must continue.

The Feed Industry Council has been conducting surveys on allocating feed to different types of livestock. Scientists say it is inefficient to feed cereals to livestock for human consumption because the loss ratio is 7 to 1. Human beings are using cereals up to 20% in their diets today and can well increase that to 25 to 28%.

The dairy cow heads the list in the matter of converting proteins, minerals, et al., into vitamins for consumption, but the hog leads in calories, Mr. Berger mentioned in outlining the relative order in which profitable conversion of feed took place and the number of bushels of corn, pounds of protein, and amount of grass it took to produce 100 pounds of meat.

Long-fed cattle are out! Feed for 90-120 days is all that can be allowed. To emphasize this point, Iowa raised 592,000,000 bus. of corn in 1942 and will require 500,000,000 bu. to feed its own expanded livestock population. Deficit areas can no longer look to Iowa for surplus corn.

Some form of allocation is coming, Mr. Berger concluded, which will partially help alleviate the glaring deficiencies in protein and grain supplies.

RED CROSS APPRECIATES CONTRIBUTIONS

A word of thanks for generous contributions in its recent drive for funds was injected at this point.

FEED MARKUPS AND CEILING PRICES

W. C. COVINGTON, O. P. A. Administrator, Des Moines, Ia., raised the question of just what would happen to all of us if certain selfish factions were successful in knocking the props out from under price control, and suggested that chiselers were the biggest barrier to the successful functioning of this anti-inflation measure. Suggesting that the thumb screws will be tightened on corn regulations because the honor system didn't work, definite changes in controlling prices, to say nothing of black markets, are on their way.

Citing that the self-enforcement policy was the best and that Iowa dealers had worked it out most satisfactorily, the suggestion was made that Nebraska dealers might well report violators through their secretary just as they do in Iowa, and the violators know they are being reported.

Answering questions, it became clear that a seller cannot make any sort of a bartering arrangement and be within his right. To sell a customer a lot of this needed commodity and of that needed commodity, IF he will also take an order of some unneeded item is strictly a violation and subject to prosecution. Premiums cannot be charged on mineral feeds that are not historically known as dietary factors, as covered in regulation No. 378.

As to arriving at margins, OPA allows the use of a 6 months' period in 1942 as a basis. The regulations say a dealer may add \$5.50 a ton over any price he may legally pay.

Complaints that the Commodity Credit Corp. was underselling and not permitting the individual dealer to handle feed grains met with counters that the C.C.C. was likewise selling over the ceiling in Nebraska. One dealer showed that C.C.C. was selling soybean meal direct to farmers at \$50 a ton that cost individual dealers \$56 without any handling margin or profit. On the other hand, in some states it was said C.C.C. was allowing \$5.50 a ton distributing margin, although Ohio dealers were getting but \$2.00. This was explained, however, as an effort on the part of C.C.C. to try and salvage as much of the freight loss as possible in shipping the beans away down into the Southeast for extraction of the oil and backhauling the by-products necessitated through a

shortage of crushing capacity. It was also suggested that this situation would be corrected very shortly to a uniform basis throughout the country.

Ceilings on millfeeds are governed in regulation No. 173, which allows for a margin of \$4.00 a ton, with Nebraska prices based upon Kansas City plus freight.

The on track price is the ceiling on all carload quantities. Truckers cannot be charged a higher price, unless the quantity be LCL, when the on track price plus 5c a bushel is permissible.

Dealers can pay C.C.C. prices even if they are over the ceilings, and may add \$5.50 a ton over for distributing margin.

Lots of corn in a bin bought at various prices must be sold out on the basis of "first in—first out," plus 5c. If the first lot cost \$1.01, the second lot \$1.09, the third lot \$1.05, etc., that is the way it must be sold out.

O.P.A. regulations supercedes contracts.

Adjournment was followed by individual discussions far into the night.

Monday Afternoon Session

With Vice President Ray Watson at the helm, the second business session filled the ballroom with well over 150—the morning having been spent visiting the hospitable Grain Exchange members on the trading floor.

PRICE CONTROLS

HARRY COFFEE, President, Union Stock Yards Co., Omaha, an ex-Congressman who bitterly fought communistic tendencies in government during his tenure of office, protested price subsidies designed to roll back the cost of meat to the consumer. "Nothing could defeat the purposes sought and result in slashed production more than the government's announced intention to reduce meat prices."

Mr. Coffee told of how rapidly livestock feeders were prematurely getting rid of their cattle every time such threats are announced. There are more cattle and hogs than ever before, but the meat shortage can be attributed directly to this ill-advised move.

This price roll back is definitely an attempt to appease John L. Lewis and his racketeers. But to give the consumer lower retail prices, and to announce the desire to give producers higher prices, means that the deficit must come from the federal treasury and that our fighting boys will have to help pay the bill upon their return. The move is based upon political expediency and has no place in our economy.

A survey made shows it costs feeders from 19.4c to 23.9c to put each pound of beef on cattle on the hoof out in the country—with most reports running above 22½c. The packers in this zone, on the other hand, are permitted to sell the carcass at only 22c per pound at the yard. Why shouldn't the feeders refuse to expand their feeding operations?

If we can get enough protests in to Fred M. Vincent, the new director of Economic Stabilization, he may decide to change this roll back program which has been foisted upon the nation without Congressional authority nor intent. Once this type of activity becomes enmeshed into our economy it will be pretty hard, if not impossible, to get rid of it. Furthermore, this government program will take thousands upon thousands of young men to police it, men who are needed in the fighting forces.

Weight can be put on cattle and hogs in one year in the feed lot that it takes three years for the range feeder to add. But feeders the country over do not want subsidies and will not take a loss, so are selling their animals whether ready for market or not. Feeding is definitely being severely slashed—and with it, naturally, meat production is falling off at an alarming rate. Every time Washington blasts forth with more of this propaganda the feeders unload.

This country must get back to the fundamentals that made it great. We must maintain the profit motive. Spending billions without the knowledge or consent of Congress is un-American.

The squeaky wheel gets the most grease in Washington, so let's all protest loud and long this subsidizing roll back program. Write individually to your Congressmen, to Byrnes, Vincent, Chester Davis and others. Labor is demanding the roll back and everyone must scream bloody murder to counteract this movement.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

RAY B. BOWDEN, Executive Vice President of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, in one of the most masterful speeches he has ever given painted the picture Washington presents today. His timely and helpful remarks will be found in a later number.

CORN CEILINGS

Picking up from where the discussion ended Sunday afternoon, Mr. W. C. Covington, Regional O.P.A. Director of Des Moines, passed on the following information in answer to questions asked:

A grain dealer may take title to corn in the ear on an ear weight basis, using not less than 68 lbs. per bushel, or whatever the state law provides. The corn then becomes his property and he can haul, shell or do anything else with it he wishes as long as on resale he does not violate price ceilings.

In the case where a trucker owns a sheller he cannot buy ear corn on a shelled corn basis. Under Regulation 165 he must buy so as to include the shelling and he cannot charge more for such shelling than he did in March of 1942. In other words the trucker cannot shell the corn belonging to the farmer for nothing. The farmer must pay for the shelling if he sells his corn to the trucker on a shelled weight basis.

A grain dealer can charge a feeder hiring a trucker his on track price plus 5c a bushel. Such trucker must have a letter or check from the feeder to the effect that the former is being hired by the latter only to transport the grain—and has no interest therein.

The highest price an elevator can sell to a trucker is 4c over his legal paying price in areas 1 to 11, inclusive. (In area A the maximum is his on-track price.) In this case the grain dealer becomes a wholesaler—as the grain would be resold. The grain dealer is considered a retailer when he sells to feeders in areas 1 to 11, inclusive. In area A the highest price the grain dealer can pay is his on track price less at least 2c.

Further discussions were postponed until after the meeting.

RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions presented and adopted included the following:

Resolutions Adopted at Omaha

OPPOSED TO SUBSIDIZING CONSUMERS

WHEREAS, the Office of Price Administration is about to institute a subsidy program rolling back the cost to consumers of meats, butter and other food, the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n is unalterably opposed to any program of subsidizing consumers because such a program will have a tendency to curtail food production and increase black markets.

This program will bring about more Federal regulations of all private industries and will require another army of employees to administer when those employees are needed directly in the war effort. We consider the paying of a subsidy to consumers as illegal and not provided for under present law. The same consumer supposed to be helped under this proposal will ultimately have to pay his own bill thru increased taxes. Private industry is already taxed to the breaking point by government rules and regulations. Our efficiency and our ability to produce are already impaired by government rules and regulations. We feel that we could perform a better service with less government interference.

ASK WESTBERG TO RECONSIDER RESIGNATION

We, the Nebraska Grain and Feed Ass'n in convention assembled wish to express our appreciation of the splendid services rendered by John Westberg, Chief of the Grain and Feed Section of the O.P.A., and urge that he reconsider his resignation and remain as head of the Feed and Grain Division of O.P.A. and that a copy of this statement be sent to Prentiss Brown, Administrator of the O.P.A.

SINCERE THANKS

WHEREAS, the members of the Omaha Grain

Exchange have furnished royal entertainment to members of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n at its 15th annual convention, we wish to tender our sincere thanks for the many courtesies extended.

CHANGE NAME OF ASS'N

The Constitution & By-Laws Com'te recommended changing the name of the association to the Nebraska Grain & Feed Ass'n. All approved.

NEW SLATE ELECTED

New officers for the coming year are: Ray Watson, North Bend, President; Charles Deavers, Colton, Vice President, and Phil Runion, Lincoln, Sec'y-Treasurer. Directors elected for 3 years included: J. S. Fitzgerald, Palisade; H. M. Holmquist, Oakland, and D. A. Cramer, Chester.

BANQUET

The banquet was a gala affair. With over 200 present, this highly successful event fittingly climaxed an outstanding convention. A two hour floor show was given the grainmen and their ladies with the compliments of the members of the Omaha Grain Exchange. Every minute was enjoyed. All in all, this convention was tops in many a moon.

Convention Note

"Jake" C. Kintz, Cedar Rapids, Ia., displayed the Seedburo line of moisture testing supplies and grading equipment, including scales, sieves, the Steinlite Moisture Meter, the Cover Dufor respirator, seed triers, blowers, sample pans, talk-a-phones, probes, etc. Jake passed out sampling kettle levelers and jumbo sized matches.

In Attendance at Omaha Meeting

Nebraska shippers registered included the following:

James D. Barta, Paul; Harry Barrett, Fairbury; R. E. Bates, Pender; Fred Behr, Barnston; Roy Bigley, Odell; F. G. Bienhoff, Crete; Gene Binning, Dix; Harold Burke, McCook; Harry L. Carlson, Mead; Ed. Caya, John; John Clause, Jr., Jacinto.

Wm. F. Dainton, Dorchester; Chas. N. Deaver, Colton; John C. Demers, Sunol; Frank J. Dolezar, Weston; Anton Egr, Prague; E. R. Elliott, Riverdale; J. S. Fitzgerald, Palisade; Arthur Germer, Plymouth; J. J. Gilbert, Beatrice; F. F. Githens, Beatrice; J. T. Greenfield, Superior; W. E. Grotts, Garland.

F. H. Hackbarth, Mead; E. F. Ham, Benkelman; H. D. Heyne, Pender; H. M. Holmquist, Oakland; John Hutt, Diller; Edw. Hormann, Malmö; John R. Jirdon, Morrill; K. H. Johnson, Uehling; Floyd S. Jones, Beatrice; Homer I. Kimberley, Paxton; Ed. Kucera, Prague; E. M. Kuhl, Ashland; B. W. Larson, Kimball; N. F. Lauritsen, Kennard; Fred Loeffler, Yutan; E. H. Lustige, Goehle; John Lubker, Jr., Fremont; Henry Lubker, Nickerson; Al Lundstrom, Osmond.

Ralph McHenry, Winslow; F. H. McVicker, Blair; Earl L. Manning, Burruss; E. L. Mason, Fremont; Earl E. May, Hooper; Geo. W. Myers, Paxton; W. E. Naylor, Chadron; T. J. Orth, Plymouth; Roy Ostgren, Loomis; Elmer Ott, Orleans; Ross Price, Gothenburg; E. A. Pullen, Paxton; Geo. Rasmussen, Minden; H. O. Rasmussen, Bradshaw; Willard W. Rogers, Ainsworth.

Avery Scott, Morrill; C. G. Scherwitz, Ogallala; Geo. A. Stites, Union; W. C. Swanson, Wayne; R. E. Trump, Wymore; W. M. Vanke, Prague; Andrew Von Rein, Ames; F. R. Warden, Gering; R. M. Watson, North Bend; R. H. Wenzlaff, Wahoo; O. H. Wied, Tamora; Allen W. Withers, Ulysses; Geo. F. Witt, Western; Harry Wyssel, Fremont; E. S. Young, Lyman.

From Lincoln came Joseph J. Brown, A. E. Jewell, J. M. Paul, C. H. Schreff.

Nebraska City sent R. W. Nosky, Fred Nuzum, R. M. Lare.

St. Joseph, Mo., was represented by C. D. Kieber, A. B. Plummer, Fletcher Riggs, H. C. Van Houten, F. A. Wilkens.

From Iowa were Walter C. Berger, E. L. Dutcher, O. N. La Pollette and Don R. Jorgensen, of Des Moines; and W. H. Marriott and D. S. Tucker of Sioux City; E. J. Heck, Council Bluffs; Boyd Tomlinson, Percival; and H. O. Beadle, Atlantic.

Julesburg, Colo., sent B. H. Achenbach. Supply Trade included R. C. Jensen, Corn Belt Supply Co.; J. C. Kintz, J. C. Kintz Seedburo Co.; and W. L. Burgess of Prater Pulverizer Co.

Grain trade Ass'ns were represented by: R. B. Bowden, Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n; W. A. Ketter, Neb. Grain Dealers Ass'n; Phil Runion, Nebraska Grain Dealers; and Mark G. Thornburg, Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

Insurance: H. M. Lehr of the Grain Dealers Mutual.

Ohio Dealers Continue Quest For the Answer

[Continued from Page 459]

was here, there and everywhere, using Mulkey Salt persuasion on his listeners.

H. A. Frederick will not again visit a railroad station without a hat. It became quite embarrassing on his visit to the Cincinnati station.

Bill Cummings, the efficient sec'y of the ass'n, received warm praise for his handling of the ass'n's affairs, ending up the year with an attractive bank balance and an increase in membership.

Pat O'Brien accompanied his dad. Boots is breaking him into the whys and wherefores of a convention at an early age.

Dom. Schuh, smile and all, was present at all times. The popular mgr. of the Cincinnati Board of Trade has long been an active ass'n worker.

Exhibits

Sidney Grain Machinery Co. had a Steinlite Moisture Tester on its table, as well as literature descriptive of its line of grain elevator and feed mill machinery. Pencils and scratch pads were handed out by Carl Berger and H. B. Short.

Seedburo Equipment Co. had an extensive exhibit of grain and seed testing appliances, Steinlite Moisture Tester, and supplies of various kinds. R. P. Reid was in charge.

O'Brien Milling Co. exhibited its line of prepared flours and it kept Boots O'Brien, W. J. Wertz and Al Heiby busy.

Edw. J. Funk & Sons exhibited hybrid seed corn. Representing the company were Misses Marie and Ann Funk and W. H. Stattemeyer.

Feed exhibits were those of Urbana Mills; Kasco Mills; Ubiko Milling Co.; A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.; Scott Mills.

In Attendance at Cincinnati

Toledo was represented by: H. W. Applegate, Paul Atkinson; P. M. Barnes; G. R. Forrester; Charles P. Keilholtz; D. L. Norby; A. L. Schultz, sec'y Board of Trade; L. J. Schuster; and M. H. Faulring.

Bob McAllister came down from Columbus.

Feed and feed ingredient companies were represented by: Frank Arnold; C. E. Ater; J. O. Barker; J. H. Boll; G. M. Brinker; C. A. Corns; A. W. Creswell; E. F. Davidson; H. H. Detrick; H. D. Egly; J. D. Fetzer; L. W. Forster; L. A. Francis, Lacto-Vee Products Co.; A. L. Fryant; Shorty Funk; Geo. C. Gibson; L. H. Gillespie; Wally Goken; W. H. Grubbs; E. S. Halley; Sam D. Hollett; Swift & Co.; E. G. Horst; H. E. Iams; B. R. Johnson; Salt Kelly; P. R. Langel; T. M. Latham; E. B. Lawver; M. W. McGrath; Ray McGugin; E. G. McWilliams; C. F. Marsh; Sid Marx; Wood Mills; A. J. Moberly; D. L. Neff; W. B. Osgood; B. F. Parkin; Robt. Rife; Fred Rivenburgh; M. C. Schultz; Guy Spangler; Ben Snyder; Don Tawney; Allied Mills; Pete Turner; W. W. Tyler; C. K. Van Buskirk; R. J. Van Orden; R. K. Wallace, Swift & Co.;

Seed men present were: E. T. Dickery and L. E. Pence.

Buffalo was represented by H. H. Richardson, F. E. Smith; G. W. DuRant.

W. B. Sutton, well known representative of Huntley Mfg. Co. renewed acquaintances.

Others present included: E. H. Flinchbaugh, Pittsburgh; D. Byrd Gwinn, Huntington, W. Va.; O. P. Hall, Union City, Ind.; Ed. Shepperd, Indianapolis; H. R. Menges, Washington, D. C.; Fred E. Watkins, Cleveland.

Ohio Shippers Registered at Cincinnati Convention

E. L. Allton, St. Paris; J. M. Armacost, Campbelltown; O. B. Armstrong, Osborn.

Avis Bookstahler, London; E. E. Borror, Ashville; L. G. Bradstock, Wellington; A. R. Brilhart, Marshallville; Hugh Brubaker, New Carlisle; R. H. Brundage, Kingston; W. O. Burke, Troy.

I. F. Calame, Millersburg; R. C. Calvelage, Ft. Jennings; L. A. Calvert, Wellington; O. J. Chamberlain, N. Lewisburg; J. A. Cleaver, Wilmington; H. P. Clouse, Milford Center; D. D. Cole, Greenville; J. C. Conard, Waynesville; J. H. Craig, West Liberty; R. E. Crone, Osborn; J. C. Custerborden, Sidney.

J. M. Darbyshire, Wilmington; D. E. Dauler, Covington; Fred Detzen, Wapakoneta; L. W. Dewey and R. B. Dewey, Blanchester; K. I. Dillon, Bellevue; W. S. Dilts, Caledonia; G. S. Dresbach, Ashville.

Everett Early, Waynesville; B. F. Eldson, Springfield; Ed Edris, Hamilton; A. P. Eler,

Nevada; E. M. Ellis, Urbana; J. H. Fedders, Franklin; Hugh Garvin, Hamilton; A. L. Gorman, Delphos; L. H. Gillespie, Arlington; Don Glasgo, Jeromesville; W. H. Grubbs.

F. R. Hamilton, Oxford; L. N. Hardin, Englewood; P. B. Harsha, Portsmouth; H. W. Heffner, Circleville; E. H. Heldman, Jenera; A. G. Heller, Ashville; D. F. Hernstein, Chillicothe; W. H. Hernstein, Chillicothe; E. M. Hieber, Lykens; E. A. Hiezel, Leipsic; Ivan Hill, Derby; B. R. Hoaglin, Scott; H. L. Hackman, Canal Winchester; A. N. Hochstetler, Findlay; C. M. Hochstetler, Wharton; O. E. Hovkman, Mt. Sterling; Charles Hiegel, F. E. Hiegel, and Paul Hiegel, Leipsic.

H. F. Kallber, Cardington; Raymond Kaiser, Van Wert; F. B. Keiser, Germantown; D. O. Kibler, Mt. Orab; Elton Kile, Killeville; Edd Koehl, Jr., Reading; P. A. Lashley, Marion; C. S. Latchaw, Fostoria; Maxwell Latham, Plain City; Walter Latham and Ray Latham, Amlin; E. W. Laubig, Hepburn; H. B. Lee, Fostoria.

A. B. McDonald, Washington Courthouse; Ralph Martin, Mt. Orab; F. J. Maurer, Fostoria; C. S. Mills, Gettysburg; John Motz, Bruce; G. M. North, Groveport; G. E. O'Brien and Patrick O'Brien, Greenville.

G. E. Perkins, Perrysburg; J. B. Plasic, Ft. Jennings; C. M. Poorman, Cardington; H. F. Radloff, Lynchburg; Alvin Riesenberg, Reading; Al Ringlein, Lima; R. O. Roeth, Houston; Albert Rudy, Pleasant Hill; J. A. Rudy, Covington.

Bruce Shepard, Christianburg; C. D. Steele, Van Wert; G. D. Stemen, Greenville; O. E. Stein, Belleville; I. W. Tamplin, West Mansfield; C. L. Thomas and M. L. Thomas, Chillicothe; W. D. Thompson, Cambridge; R. E. Troup, Pleasantville; M. W. Turner, Lancaster.

W. A. Wagner, Mt. Gilead; S. L. Warner, Circleville; G. O. Weimer, Rosewood; Alfred Westheimer, S. Charleston; W. J. Wertz, Greenville; O. W. Whyman, Spencerville; C. E. Wilkinson, Sidney; Thos. F. Wood, London; H. R. Wooley, Pickerington; L. E. Zucker, Chatfield.

The bill authorizing the C.C.C. to sell 50,000,000 bus. additional government wheat for feed has passed the House and Senate.

The Senate banking and currency committee has reported a bill extending the C.C.C. to June 30, 1945, and increasing its borrowing power from \$2,650,000,000 to \$3,650,000,000.

Jas. F. Byrnes, appointed director of the office of war mobilization, will have about the same powers he had under the title of director of economic stabilization, as the President's right-hand man.

The O.P.A. contemplates doing away with corn ceilings based on delivery thru terminals, and making the basis on track plus freight to destination. Pricing of truck and barge shipments is also due for revision.

The House passed and sent to the Senate legislation permitting the replanting of corn or cotton without regard to marketing quotas on land on which similar crops have been destroyed or damaged by flood this year.

Construction machinery and equipment are covered by a new regulation issued June 7, as Limitation Order L-192, revoking L-82 and L-82-a. Restrictions are placed on resale, rental and use and sale of repair parts.

The House banking committee has approved a bill extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation two years, adding \$500,000,000 to its borrowing authority and a provision that no government agency funds could be used to pay subsidies to maintain maximum prices on agricultural products.

The subsidy for wheat export has been suspended. Exporters have until Oct. 31, 1943, to export the wheat sold under the program, and may file claims for payment of the export subsidy thru Dec. 31, 1943. Payments are limited to exports from the United States to Mexico, Cuba, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, and all Central American countries except the Canal Zone.

More than 96 per cent of the decisions rendered in price and rationing violation cases in the nation's courts during the first four months of 1943 were favorable to the Office of Price Administration, a survey by O.P.A. disclosed June 2. The courts, in the four months ended April 30, gave decisions in 1,495 civil and criminal cases involving 1,676 defendants, O.P.A. said.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Fayetteville, Ark.—The Jerpe Commission Co., Inc., recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Tester.

CALIFORNIA

Corning, Cal.—The Tehama Feed & Poultry Co., owned and operated by Walter Dahlgren, opened for business recently.

Petaluma, Cal.—George P. McNear, head of the large business bearing his name, recently celebrated his 67th anniversary in the feed business.

Oakland, Cal.—The Albers Milling Co. has received authority from the W.P.B. to proceed at once with the reconstruction and equipping of its local mill which was partially destroyed by fire Feb. 28. It is estimated it will cost in excess of \$2,000,000 to put the mill back in operation. Approximately three-quarters of a million dollars worth of partially damaged buildings and equipment were salvaged from the fire. Every effort has been made in the plans covering reconstruction and equipping to conserve critical materials. That portion of the mill which will be used for manufacturing purposes and for processing and packaging of food will be rebuilt of fireproof concrete construction. The bulk grain storage capacity of the new mill will be 1,000,000 bus. Feed production will be between 16,000,000 lbs. and 20,000,000 lbs. per month. The capacity for handling processed and packaged cereals will amount to over 7,000,000 lbs. per month. Corn and soya bean oil production will be approximately 9,400,000 lbs. per month.

CANADA

Wolf Creek, Alta.—Joseph H. B. Smith, 60, world wheat king in 1929, died recently, from spinal injuries and a broken neck sustained a month before when his team bolted and the wagon passed over his body.

Fort William, Ont.—The free freight assistance policy of western grains shipped to eastern Canada and British Columbia for livestock will be continued, Agr. Minister Gardiner announced June 2. This policy was introduced in Oct., 1941, and in June, 1942, was renewed, to continue indefinitely. It provides for the payment by the Dominion government of the transportation charges on feed grains from Fort William-Port Arthur to destinations in eastern Canada and from Edmonton and Calgary to British Columbia points. From Oct. 20, 1941, to last Apr. 20 a total of \$14,287,268 was paid against claims for freight assistance by the six provinces concerned.

Winnipeg, Man.—Daniel A. Kane has been appointed as a member of the Canadian Wheat Board, succeeding the late W. C. Follitt of Winnipeg. Mr. Kane came to Canada from England in 1910 and a year later bought grain for the original Reliance Grain Co. in southern Saskatchewan. In 1916 he moved to Hanna, Alta., bought grain for the Home Grain Co., and was appointed traveling superintendent with headquarters in Calgary. He was appointed assistant manager of the Searle Grain Co. in 1921, with head office then at Melfort, Sask. Soon after he became manager of the Canada West Grain Co., at Melfort. In 1926 when the Canada West was sold to McLaughlin Grain Co., he took over as manager of McLaughlin and of Gold Grain Co., with elevators chiefly in Saskatchewan.

Toronto, Ont.—The firm of Coatsworth & Cooper, Ltd., grain and feed, has moved into larger quarters at 67 Yonge St.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Wheat Board will purchase soybeans during the crop year 1943-44 at \$1.96 per bushel for No. 1 Canada and \$1.95 per bushel for No. 2, basis delivered at Toronto, Winnipeg or Vancouver. Prices for other grades will be established in proper relationship with the prices for these grades.

COLORADO

Fort Morgan, Colo.—The Jacks Bean Co. recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Tester.

Olathe, Colo.—Grain doors at the Olathe Elevator were damaged by fire recently but the flames were extinguished before much loss resulted.

Denver, Colo.—The Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. directors recently voted to have amended the certificate of incorporation and authorized issuance of 750,000 shares of stock of a par value of \$1 a share. Part of this will be exchanged for the 80,772 shares of stock now outstanding on a basis of 3¾ shares of the new stock for 1 share of the old. When the reclassification is completed there will be 302,890 shares of \$1 par stock outstanding. The rest is unissued. Union Securities Corp., of New York, bought practically all of the old stock.

ILLINOIS

Lena, Ill.—Fire on the roof of the B. P. Hill Grain Co. coal shed May 12 caused a small loss. The fire is believed to have started from a locomotive spark.

Springfield, Ill.—Charles Coyne, 68, who served as grain buyer for 25 years, operating several elevators in central Illinois until his health failed five years ago, died here May 24.—P. J. P.

Earlville, Ill.—A large steel grain bin of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. was blown from its concrete foundation during a recent wind and rain storm, and carried about a block distant and demolished.

Centralia, Ill.—Laverne Hustedde, manager of the Beckemeyer Feed Mill now operated by the Huegeley Co. of Nashville, was named a winner in the nation-wide Food for Freedom contest conducted by Purina Mills and received a \$25 U. S. War Bond.

Morrison, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator & Supply Co. will not do any grinding or mixing hereafter on Thursday afternoons, the action taken on account of reduced working force and in order to keep equipment and facilities in good order, to render adequate service the rest of the time.

CHICAGO NOTES

The directors of the Board of Trade fixed the rate of interest for the month of May, 1943, under the provisions of Rule 353, at 5 per cent per annum.

Some three hundred friends of Samuel M. Raymond, many of long standing and identified with leading Board of Trade brokerage firms, gathered at the Oak Park Arms Hotel May 28 in commemoration of the 50th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond. It was a delightful congratulatory occasion, the hours being passed renewing old acquaintances, reviewing happy incidents of the past, and toasting to the continued good health of the honor couple.

Harry F. Jackman, Jr., sec'y of Goffee & Carkener, Inc., Kansas City, Mo., has been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade.

INDIANA

Odon, Ind.—The Odon Milling Co. has been purchased by E. L. St. John of Newberry.

Warsaw, Ind.—Harold DeVore of near Peoria is the new manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Lebanon, Ind.—The Herr Grain Elevator, south of here, will be closed each Saturday afternoon for the duration, John Herr announced.

Wabash, Ind.—The Wabash County Farm Buro has purchased the grain elevator of the Morrow Grain Co. operated by John H. Morrow for the past 30 years, who is retiring.

Van Buren, Ind.—The Farmers Co-operative Equity Exchange has been sold to the Grant Co. Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n, the new owner now in charge of the business.

Evansville, Ind.—C. E. Skiver, Purdue University wheat specialist in charge of southwestern Indiana wheat improvement program, says inspection of wheat fields in southwestern Indiana will get under way within a few days.—W.B.C.

Columbus, Ind.—The Fuls mill recently was purchased by Walter Kreinhagen and Paul Galbraith, who also operate the Azalia elevator. Mr. Galbraith will continue as manager at the elevator, Mr. Kreinhagen having charge of the local mill.

Needham, Ind.—The Fisher Grain Co. has been sold by Mrs. Elmon Fisher to the Johnson County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n and the new owners have taken possession. The elevator was purchased by Elmon Fisher in 1889, a year after it was built, and he operated it for forty years. Arthur V. White is manager of the elevator.—W.B.C.

Evansville, Ind.—Virgil L. Katterhenry has been appointed by Purdue University to aid in solving the farm problem in Vanderburgh County, according to A. M. Bisha, county agricultural agent. Mr. Katterhenry has begun recruiting sources of labor in order to be ready to meet the heavy demand expected when weather conditions permit the resumption of farm work.—W.B.C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members recently enrolled by the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n include the following: Robertson Grain Co., Williamsport; J. W. Strauss & Son, North Manchester; Steuben Co. F. B. Co-op. Ass'n, Angola; Hallawell's Feed Store, North Vernon; DeKalb Co. F. B. Co-op. Ass'n, Auburn; Leesburg Grain & Mfg. Co., Leesburg; Bronson Co-op. Co., Bronson, Mich.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Huntington, Ind.—C. A. Mallory and his confederate, Winifred DeWeese, forgers, apprehended in Minneapolis, Minn., were returned here to face charges of victimizing several Huntington County grain dealers. They pleaded guilty to charges of forgery, as charged by the Andrews Elevator Co. of Andrews, Ind., and the Court sentenced each to the penitentiary for 1 to 10 years. The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n thru its sec'y, Fred K. Sale, was active in bringing the two to justice. Mr. Sale reports that this does away with the last of the forgers who have caused untold losses to Indiana grain and feed dealers during the past few years.

Burnettsville, Ind.—The Burnettsville Elvtr. Co. was named a winner in the recent Food for Freedom contest conducted by the Purina Mills of St. Louis, and was awarded a \$25 U. S. War Bond.

Akron, Ind.—C. A. Rule, 50, Shelbyville, carpenter employed by the Reliance Construction Co. to build some grain spouts at the Haldeman-Baum Co. elevator, was fatally injured when he lost his balance and plunged nearly 30 ft. into the grain pit at the elevator May 31. He died soon after being taken to Woodlawn Hospital. In the fall his ribs were fractured which punctured his lungs, and other internal injuries resulted. Charles Irelan, co-owner and manager of the elevator witnessed the accident.

INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

The limit of PD-1a forms has been increased from \$500 to \$1,000. These applications for priorities should be sent thru the regional or district W.P.B. office.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

New members recently enrolled by the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n include the following firms: Middlebury Feed Mill, Middlebury; Arnold Orme & Sons, Rushville; Fulk's Mill, Columbus; Shirley Feed Mills, Inc., Shirley; Weise Milling Co., Bridgeton; Miami County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n, Santa Fe; Centerville Grain Co., Centerville.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Supplies of protein feeds for poultry and livestock thruout Indiana are 20 per cent below the amount needed for farmers to meet their quota of milk and egg production this year, it was brought out in the recent series of regional meetings held under auspices of the Indiana Feed Conservation Council. Purpose of the meetings was to instruct farmers in chief ways and means of conserving protein feeds, to stretch the inadequate supply. Three methods of conservation outlined in a series of six regional meetings were: Avoid waste; feed a mixture of vegetable and animal proteins for greatest efficiency; use green pasture wherever possible to save protein feeds and grain.

IOWA

Granville, Ia.—The Hartog Elevator has been sold, possession to be given the new owners June 10.

Anamosa, Ia.—Plans have been completed for construction of a \$25,000 soybean processing plant here.

Pierson, Ia.—William M. Southall, in the grain business in this vicinity for over 30 years, died recently.

Clarion, Ia.—Priorities have been granted for construction and equipment of a soybean processing plant here.

Estherville, Ia.—Emmet Amdahl recently was appointed manager of the Golden Sun Milling Co. He succeeds Marvin Grebe who will handle sales in Iowa.—A. G. T.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—Work has started on construction of the hemp processing plant to be located near here.—A.G.T.

Davis City, Ia.—William Lee, 79, former elevator operator here, died recently, of a paralytic stroke suffered eight months ago.

Sioux City, Ia.—The William Handon Co. has opened for business, handling feeds and remedies for cattle, sheep, poultry.

West Bend, Ia.—Priorities have been granted for the construction and equipment of a local soybean processing plant.

Clarion, Ia.—The Burt Grain Co. is covering its elevator with corrugated iron; putting on new roofs; repairing cribbing. Smith Const. Co. has the job, to be completed by August.

McPaul, Ia.—Theo Schooley recently injured a foot when it was caught in the elevator chain at the Good Grain Co. elevator. An infection developed and he was under treatment at the Hamburg hospital for several days.

Eldora, Ia.—The Central Iowa Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n held a meeting at the International Supply Co. offices the evening of June 3. Several speakers were present and vital subjects to the feed industry were discussed.

William, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator is installing a 10x45 ft. 40-ton scale; building an office, 14x36 ft., of masonry construction, hard maple floor and modern windows. The Smith Const. Co. has the contract, work to be completed by July 10.

Dubuque, Ia.—Feed, flour and a large stock of seed corn were destroyed when the warehouse section of the Rooster Flour & Feed Mills was badly damaged by fire May 24, which started on the top floor of the three story structure.—A. G. T.

Lamont, Ia.—L. H. Oldfather has purchased the Allenstein feed mill, closed for three months, and is rebuilding the mill and installing new machinery. It is expected the plant will be in operation within a short time with Arlie Barger in charge as manager.

Linn Grove, Ia.—Oliver Samuelson is new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator, beginning his duties there June 1. D. L. Davis, who has been manager for several years, resigned recently and will take a vacation, hoping to improve his health.

Newton, Ia.—Andrew Miller, 36, of Baxter, roller mills employee, was killed here late May 25 when using a crowbar to replace a belt on a moving pulley wheel, when the wheel broke and flying parts struck him on the head, causing a multiple skull fracture.

Harlan, Ia.—Rae E. Walters, operator of the Harlan Rendering Co., was appointed O.P.A. administrator for the Des Moines district consisting of sixty Iowa counties. It was a promotion for him from chairman of the Shelby County Rationing Board, both without monetary remuneration. He succeeds Robt. B. Adams of Odebolt who resigned.—Art Torkelson.

Irwin, Ia.—I will remodel my elevator, increase its capacity to double, and install a new head drive.—Fred Ruhs.

Hanlontown, Ia.—Reuben Rolands who formerly managed the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, is in the Navy and taking his training at Great Lakes, Ill. naval training station.—A. G. T.

Rodney, Ia.—The Rodney Elvtr. Co. has a permit and priorities for building a 24x96x60 ft. high annex, with screw conveyor and gear reduction motors; a 10x40 ft., 30-ton Soweigh Scale will be installed. Smith Const. Co. has the contract, to be completed for 1943 crops.

Leland, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator is widening its driveway to 14 ft. and lengthening it to 40 ft. A new Soweigh Dump Scale with recording beam and two Howell Aero Flex Truck Lifts and new grates are being installed. The boot pan and driveway floor and office floor are being lowered. A Steinlite Moisture Tester also has been purchased. The Smith Const. Co. is doing the work, to be completed July 1.

Morrison, Ia.—Herman R. Stock recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator, effective July 1, because of ill health, and will be succeeded for the balance of the year by J. Orlen Stout, Grundy Center, second man for a number of years. Mr. Stock had been manager since the co-operative was organized in 1920.—"Art" Torkelson with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—Members of the Central Iowa Feed & Grain Dealers Ass'n met here recently with W. E. Covington, of the state O.P.A., Chris Miller, of Sargent & Co., and H. F. Boeke, of the State Sales Co., all of Des Moines, as main speakers. Both Mr. Miller and Mr. Boeke spoke on the recent feed rulings; Mr. Covington discussed in detail the various ceiling prices. Stress was placed on the proper nutrition for all types of animals and poultry.

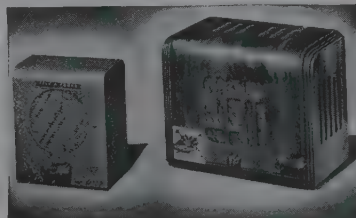
Goldfield, Ia.—The Goldfield Farmers Elevator is building a feed mill building, 24x28 ft., of masonry construction. It also is widening the driveways on both elevators to 15 ft., and installing Howell Overhead Traveling Truck Lift, and new boot pan. Smith Const. Co., in charge of the work, is doing unusual construction on account of government restriction for using lumber on the entire driveway floor. Approaches will be made of concrete, using Vincent Concrete Beam Tile.

Spencer, Ia.—J. Morgan Wilson and others have applied for a permit to erect a soybean and processing mill of concrete, 40 x 150 ft. of concrete construction, on the C. M. & St. P. right-of-way. Additions will be made after the structure is completed and expansion requires enlargement. The plant will employ local labor and will utilize a major crop. Thirty-one thousand acres of soybeans have been planted in Clay County alone this year and a proportional number in surrounding counties.—A.G.T.

Keokuk, Ia.—Major operations of the special commodities division of General Mills, Inc., located in Minneapolis, Minn., and Chicago, Ill., will be consolidated and moved here, Harry A. Bullis, president, recently announced. The move represents an expansion of this division. Facilities to be moved include those for manufacturing vitamin D used in fortifying milk and other food and pharmaceutical products, preparation of flour enrichment ingredients and for manufacture of certain flour by-products. Added space also will be provided for its food research laboratories, and machinery will be transferred here to increase its packaging of food products for lend-lease. General Mills, Inc., has been granted permission by the War Production Board for extensive remodeling to accommodate a large amount of machinery and equipment for operation here in the old S. F. Baker & Co. building. General Mills purchased the building last winter. It is estimated the plant will be ready for use about July 1. At the time of purchase it was announced the manufacture of dehydrated vegetable soups was to be carried on at the Keokuk plant.

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Des Moines, Ia.—The new \$100,000 plant of Sargent & Co. is near completion. The plant includes mill, elevator, office and storage facilities. Machinery will be installed this summer and the plant open for operations next fall. The mill will have three times the capacity of the company's present mill and triple the storage facilities.

Lake City, Ia.—The 63-year-old grain elevator of the Mighell Grain Co. and a great quantity of grain were destroyed by fire May 29. The blaze, attributed to spontaneous combustion, broke out about 9 a.m. Workmen unloading beans said the elevator suddenly burst into flames which spread rapidly. The loss, which was covered by insurance, was estimated at \$50,000.

Rake, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator is installing a new boot pan, taking out its rope drives and putting the motors in the top of the elevator. A new dump sink is being installed in the south elevator. In the north elevator an entire new high speed leg from bottom to top with new distributor and new steel spouting is being installed. The work is to be completed by the Smith Const. Co. by July 1.

Ames, Ia.—The State Advisory Com'te on Feeds and Feeding met at Iowa State College May 12 to consider a program of action that would prove helpful in the feeding of livestock in the state. The com'te is composed of the following: Harry Linn, representing the Iowa Dept. of Agri.; John Coverdale, animal protein feeds; E. L. Kreger and Oscar Heline, farmer co-operatives; Howard Hill, Allen Kline and Paul Stewart, livestock producers; Hugh Kelley and George Cook, feed manufacturers; G. F. Felton and Floyd Crosley, feed retailers; Marvin Narramore, vegetable proteins.

Des Moines, Ia.—Plans for a state wide public relations campaign to bring farmers and the general public the true facts about the present feed situation and the tremendous job the feed industry is doing in helping the war conservation effort were launched at a meeting of Iowa feed men held here May 9. A program was planned to start within a few weeks from date of meeting and to continue for eight months, using all principal media to carry its message to the farmer, the feeder, and general public. Bert Stolpe, chairman of the advertising com'te, declared that this public relations effort can be the most important step the feed industry of the state has taken in the past twenty-five years. Mark G. Thornburg, sec'y, Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, was present and also spoke.

Sheldon, Ia. — The Big Four Co-operative Ass'n has been organized, to own and operate a soybean processing mill to be located in northwest Iowa, the exact location to be announced later. The following board of directors has been named: V. C. McCarty, Sheldon, pres.; Thys Koole, Sheldon, v-pres.; M. M. Steintjes, Hull, sec'y; L. M. Penning, Ashton, treas. The mill will be owned by the farmers co-operative associations in O'Brien, Sioux, Lyon and Osceola Counties. The soybean products of the company will be used by feeders in the surrounding counties. The Quaker Oats Co. property here has been purchased, possession to be obtained July 1. The deal included the Quaker Oats elevator, office building and coal sheds, but did not include any grain or merchandise now owned by the seller. The Big Four Co-op. will take over the Quaker Oats' lease upon Omaha railroad property. It plans to build a cement block plant between the Quaker Oats elevator and coal sheds, adjacent to the railroad siding. Coincident with the announcement of the purchase of the Quaker Oats Co. property here is the statement that the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n of Sheldon has formally ordered dismissal of its suit against the Quaker Oats Co., which has been carried thru several courts. The suit, originally filed at Primghar, sought to restrain the defendants from alleged unfair trade practices. It has been in litigation for some time but is now definitely dropped.

KANSAS

Wichita, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. sustained an electrical damage loss recently.

Colby, Kan.—High winds did a small amount of damage at the W. E. Cooper elevator recently.

Lawrence, Kan.—An electrical damage loss occurred in the Lawrence Milling Co. plant recently.

Wichita, Kan.—An electrical damage loss occurred in the mill plant of the Wichita Flour Mills Co. recently.

Garden City, Kan.—The Western Terminal Elvtr. Co. elevator sustained a small amount of damage from recent high winds.

Dwight, Kan.—Stock owned by Carl A. E. Johnson, operator of the Carl Johnson elevator, was damaged by fire on May 26.

Wetmore, Kan.—The Continental Grain Co. elevator was destroyed by fire May 13 together with 2,000 bus. of grain it contained.

Stafford, Kan.—Bob Fuller is new manager of the Geo. E. Gano Grain Corp. elevator, succeeding G. W. Lousignont, who resigned.

Topeka, Kan.—Flames resulting from friction when a conveyor belt stuck caused a small loss at the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co. plant recently.

Isabel, Kan.—J. A. Cavin, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Equity Co. elevator for several years, died in a Wichita hospital June 2 after a short illness.

Kanopolis, Kan.—Ralph Hurley recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Union elevator, to accept a position with the Union Pacific Railroad.

Pleasanton, Kan.—Victor Myer is new manager of the Blaker Milling Co., C. E. Sagehorn, former manager, having accepted a similar position at Lamar, Mo.

Trousdale, Kan.—County Commissioner Fritz Schultz purchased the Trousdale Co-operative Exchange elevator. The Exchange has sold its property and is liquidating.

Winfield, Kan.—C. E. Lucas of Hutchinson is new manager of the Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp. elevator. Mr. Lucas has been in the grain business for 20 years.

Meade, Kan.—Orville Cope has been named manager of the Co-operative Elvtr. & Supply Co. elevator, to succeed J. W. Edwards who resigned. Mr. Edwards will devote his time to his farming interests.

Newton, Kan.—The former Goerz Flour Mills Co. is now operating as the American Flours, Inc.

Marysville, Kan.—The Larabee-Commander Mills, Inc., is re-opening the old mill on the Big Blue River for feed grinding and mixing. New equipment has been installed.

Wheeler, Kan.—Dallas Curry has been transferred here from Vesper, where he was manager of the Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co. elevator, to manage the company's local elevator.

Russell, Kan.—Two steel bins at the Fose Grain Co. elevator were moved from their concrete foundations by recent high winds. The bins were two of three under construction at the elevator.

Beloit, Kan.—Jim Vance has been appointed manager of the grain department of the Beloit Milling Co. He has been serving as manager of the Beloit Lumber & Coal Co. for the last three years. Mr. Vance assumed his new duties June 1.

Belleville, Kan. — Homer M. Hinnen, who opened a feed store here about six months ago, has been obliged to close out to await his call to Army service. N. S. Spangler and son have opened a similar business in the Hinnen building.—P. J. P.

Winfield, Kan.—H. E. Clark, of Walnut, is building an alfalfa mill here. The main building, to house all new machinery, will be 100x28 ft., with a cement floor. Mr. Clark, who has a grain business and alfalfa mill at Walnut, will move his family here.

Great Bend, Kan.—The Moses Bros. Mill, which shut down in 1926, will be re-opened as soon as machinery has been gone over and made ready for use. Altho the mill has not been operating, purchases of wheat have continued thru the years and stored in the 250,000-bu. elevator.

Newton, Kan.—James Hensley, 51, employed at the Sunflower Feed Store, recently caught his right hand in a feed mixer he was operating, breaking his arm and necessitating the amputation of one finger. His hand and arm were terribly mashed and lacerated before the machinery could be stopped. It required an hour's work to extricate him it being necessary to take down the machine and use an acetylene torch to get the mangled arm and hand out.

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MICHIGAN

Morganville, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n is building an addition to its elevator to be used for grain storage. The annex is 24 x 48 and of 16,000 bus. capacity.

Enterprise, Kan.—Hoffman Mills elevator held a formal opening of its new feed department recently, awarding as a free prize on the occasion a 100 lb. sack of feed. The old garage building has been remodeled into a store room for feed while a near by smaller building has been converted into an office for C. J. Wood, manager.

Emporia, Kan.—The City Commissioners recently voted to purchase the old Soden water mill, dam and surrounding land from Mrs. Justin R. Soden, which will give the city the right to use the Cottonwood River for an emergency water supply if it ever becomes necessary. The old mill has been a landmark on the river since pioneer days. It has not been used for several years.—P. J. P.

Marysville, Kan.—The Uhlmann Grain Co. has purchased the Forst Seed Co. from Fred Forst and taken possession of the business. Included in the transaction were Forst's feed, seed and elevator businesses here and at Carden (Marysville p.o.). A. E. Priest, who has been with the Uhlmann Grain Co. for several years, is manager of the Marysville business and stated the business will be carried on as in the past, with a full line of seeds and feeds and a complete elevator service. Mr. Priest spent the past year at Nemaha, and prior to that was at Olathe and other stations. Mr. Forst will remain here, active in his other business interests.

Hesston, Kan.—The Midland Flour Milling Co. of Kansas City, Mo., has awarded contract to Chalmers & Borton for the replacement of its frame elevator which was destroyed by fire last December. It will be built on the present foundation and will be of the short studded type, iron clad with John's Manville white cap sheets for roofing and will have a capacity of 20,000 bus. Equipment will include a 10-ton dump scale located in the driveway, a 2,000-bu.-per-hour leg with 9 x 6 V cups on a 10-in. belt driven by a 5-hp. motor with Ehrsam Head Drive, a 6-bu. automatic scale and an air lift. Work is under way and will be completed by June 15.

Concordia, Kan.—The last meeting of six held thruout the state at which information regarding the handling of the 1943 soybean and flax crops were discussed was held here June 5, Dwight S. Tolle, extension grain economist at Kansas State College in Manhattan in charge. The other meetings were at Manhattan, May 31; Emporia, June 1; Wichita, June 2; McPherson, June 3; Salina, June 4; Concordia, June 5. Elevator managers met with Federal and State grain inspectors and representatives of the C.C.C. and the Extension Service at these meetings for information regarding the grading, handling, storage and marketing of soybeans and flax. Type samples were used to demonstrate the various grades of both crops, and suggestions were made how elevators could handle the crops in an efficient and practical way.—P. J. P.

KENTUCKY

Henderson, Ky.—Plans are being made to organize a co-operative feed mill here, recent meetings held for the purpose being sponsored by Elva D. Allen, president of the local Farm Bureau.

Dowagiac, Mich.—A petition has been granted permitting Colby Milling Co. stockholders, to sell the company's property and land to Louis D. Preonsas.

Detroit, Mich.—Kurtis R. Froedtert, president of the Froedtert Grain & Maltng Co., Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., recent purchaser of the American Maltng Co., announced expansion plans for the new local plant, which has been idle for some time, are going forward to effect a production capacity of more than a million bushels of malt.

Centerville, Mich.—High winds during May caused many small losses when elevator property thruout the state was damaged. The Reynolds Hay & Grain Co. reported its elevator was damaged; other elevators also damaged were: Bannister Elvtr. Co., Bannister; Chas. Wolohan, Inc., Freeland; Harrison Elvtr. Co., Harrison; Farmers Elevator, Laningsburg; Michigan Bean Co., Merrill; Rockafellow Grain & Seed Co., Middleton; Frutchev Bean Co., Millington; Knappen Farm Service Co., Richland.

MINNESOTA

Wanda, Minn.—The Wanda Independent Elevator sustained a small amount of damage from recent high winds.

Doran, Minn.—The new Farmers Elevator held a grand opening May 22. E. A. Enger, formerly of Fairfax, is manager.

Lyle, Minn.—The Hunting Elevator is being remodeled and the addition that housed the gas engine is being razed, the lumber used in the improvement under way.

Maynard, Minn.—Oscar Hanson is new assistant at the Farmers Elevator. He with his family moved here from Salina, Cal.

St. Paul, Minn.—Walter R. Tebo, Jr., a former employe in the local Farmers Grain Terminal Ass'n offices, is now a pharmacist technical sergeant at Camp Carson, Colo.

Morris, Minn.—Emil Eich has sold his elevator and fuel business to Clarence L. Johnson who has taken possession. The business will be conducted as the Johnson Grain & Fuel Co.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—E. R. Crandall has succeeded C. R. Anderson as manager of the Red River Milling Co. Mr. Anderson retired June 1 after 41 years' service. Mr. Crandall has been head miller at the plant.

Perry, Minn.—Bids for sale of the local 14,000-bu. elevator leased by the Rutland Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. were accepted up to June 9 by the C.C.C., sale subject to the operating company's lease which expires July 31.

Clarkfield, Minn.—The Western Grainmen's Ass'n meeting here May 11, re-elected its officers for the coming year. They are: J. W. Brenner, Renville, pres.; Jos. Dahl, Madison, vice-pres.; Ralph Harris, Hanley Falls, treas.; E. A. Silver, Marshall, sec'y.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—The Land O'Lakes Creameries has purchased from the F. H. Peavey Co. of Minneapolis the facilities of the Thief River Falls Seed House. Included in the transfer are two elevators, extensive warehouse facilities, large seed treatment and feed preparation equipment of the seed house. In future the Land O'Lakes feeds for more than 100 outlets in this section will be manufactured here, Stuart McLeod, manager of the Land O'Lakes Creameries, stated.

Jackson, Minn.—Work has started on construction of the \$335,000 hemp processing plant here. There are to be five one-story buildings, built of concrete blocks with wooden roofs covered with asphalt. The construction is to be completed in 160 days—A.G.T.

Avoca, Minn.—The Co-operative Elevator, destroyed Feb. 1, will be replaced before harvest with a 32,000-bu. structure, to cost approximately \$24,000. Henrik Matson is president of the temporary organization. C. O. Lucht, former manager, will operate the new plant when completed.

Glenwood, Minn.—The Glenwood Farmers Elevator has purchased the local Farmers Elevator. Having previously bot the old Atlantic Elevator, Mr. Barsness now is sole owner of the two local elevators. The Farmers Elevator handles grain and fuel and carries on a feed grinding business.

Doran, Minn.—Farmers Elevator celebrated the completion of its new 5,000-bu. elevator building May 22 when the entire elevator was opened to the public for inspection. Those taking part on the program for the occasion were J. C. Pratt, fieldman; A. W. Asmot, feed specialist; Frank Livingston, motion pictures. Free door gifts were distributed.

Canby, Minn.—Erickson's Elevator, owned and operated by Ed Erickson for 29 years, was sold to John Dahl of Madison, who will take possession June 15. The new owner has been manager of the Madison Feed & Seed company for a number of years. Ed Erickson purchased the elevator from Art Hanson in 1914 and has operated it continuously since. Elmer Erickson and Vernon Lindberg will continue to be employed in the elevator under the new ownership; Ed Erickson will retire from active business.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Spontaneous ignition of brewers' grains caused a small damage loss to stock in a warehouse of the Russell-Miller Milling Co. on May 26.

The Northwest Country Elvtr. Ass'n held its annual meeting here June 1. R. G. Cargill, Jr., is pres.; J. F. McElligott, sec'y. Col. L. C. Webster, former sec'y but now with the army quartermaster corps, was a guest.

Purchase of the Brown Grain Co. by Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n has been confirmed, the new owners taking over the company May 24. Northwest accounts also were taken over and the firm name dropped. The Brown Grain Co. was incorporated in 1908.

J. L. Hanley, in charge of feed sales for the International Milling Co., was convalescing in St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, after a hemorrhage that left him in a critical condition. He was stricken on a Minneapolis-Chicago train while enroute to the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n convention.

A. L. Stanchfield, wholesale feed dealer with offices in the Corn Exchange Building, has been appointed a member of the Feed Industry Council. His appointment makes the council more nearly representative of the feed industry, especially for the medium and small country mixers and retailers located in the northwest.

The transfer of major operations of the special commodities division of General Mills, Inc., to Keokuk, Ia., as announced by Harry A. Bullis, president, recently, will provide needed space in the company's naval ordnance plant here for expansion of the local war work.—P. J. P.

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James D. Collison, D. L. Barber, Don Bruce and H. C. Goms have become associated with the Atwood-Larson Co., in the local office.

MISSOURI

Webb City, Mo.—The Ball & Gunning Milling Co. sustained a small electrical damage loss recently.

Springfield, Mo.—The M. F. A. Milling Co. sustained two small damage fires recently. One occurred on May 6, caused by friction in an elevator head. The second was on May 11, caused by slipping of V-belts when a screw conveyor choked.

Albany, Mo.—Charles Edson and his son, Wayne, have purchased the Farmers Elevator. Wayne Edson has moved his family here from Omaha, Neb., and will have charge of the elevator while his father will remain in Bethany, operating his feed store there.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Dannen Mills' soybean processing mill has been restored to full service following the fire May 3 that resulted in \$50,000 damage to the plant, altho repairs have not been completed on the building. Dwight Dannen, manager, said considerable difficulty is being experienced in getting feed bags to replace those destroyed in the fire.—P. J. P.

Mexico, Mo.—The M. F. A. Co-operative Grain & Feed Co. of Kansas City has completed the taking over of the Pollock Mill & Elvtr. Co. Maurice Maze will be manager of the soybean plant. A. J. Lutch, general manager and treasurer of the Co-operative, said new grinding and mixing equipment will be installed as soon as priorities are obtained and it is planned to open the plant within approximately two months.—P. J. P.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Richard Addie Doan, 57, a foreman in the feed grinding mill at the Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., was killed in an accident while at work May 19.

Harry Madison is superintendent of the Rock Island elevator, replacing Charles Peterson retired. The elevator is operated by Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co.

M. L. Robb of Omaha is an applicant for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade, on transfer of membership of H. A. Birmingham, deceased. The membership sold for \$2,500.

Lewis E. Selders, president of Spear Brand Mills, was in charge of the feed manufacturers' part of the feed conservation programs held thruout the state during the past month. He was ably assisted by many manufacturers of the state. The meetings were held in 112 of the 114 counties in the state and were attended by several hundred dealers, county agents, feeders and feed manufacturers, the conservation program explained to those who are spreading the information thruout individual communities.

MONTANA

Big Sandy, Mont.—The International Elvtr. Co. has installed a new Gerber Spout System of distribution, a Crippen Grain Cleaner and Gustafson Grain Treater. Art Foyssard is local manager.

Four Buttes, Mont. — Carl O. Enochson, former Wahpeton, N. D. resident, was fatally injured May 29 when his legs were caught and crushed in an elevator conveyor at the Farmers Elevator, where he was manager for the past 17 years.

Belgrade, Mont.—William E. Parkins, manager of the Gallatin Valley Milling Co., died recently.

Conrad, Mont.—A storage elevator of Cargill, Inc., bulged, recently, letting out a large quantity of grain. Heavy pressure of the grain and the softened condition of the ground from recent rains, caused a portion of the south side of the storage building to give way. The loss was small. The company is building a large storage elevator here in which a custom feed grinding and mixing plant will be installed.

NEBRASKA

Royal, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elevator has installed a new electric truck hoist.

Ord, Neb.—The Ord flour mill, last operated in 1935, is being razed and the lumber sold.

Fremont, Neb. — Peter Marr, soybean mill operator, has purchased the Updike Grain Corp. elevator.—J. C. K.

Miller, Neb.—The Farmers Grain Co. elevator recently installed a Bender Electric Truck Hoist at its elevator.

Paxton, Neb.—A new 40-ft., 30-ton scale and hydraulic truck lift have been installed at the Farmers, Co-operative Elevator.

Mercer, Neb.—Peter Marr has bought the Updike Grain Corp. elevator and will build a soybean oil mill here.—H. M. L.

Lexington, Neb.—H. P. Neilsen, in the grain business here for many years before retiring several years ago, died recently at Anaheim, Cal.

Mullen, Neb. — Frank Durham recently resigned his job at the Farmers Elvtr. Co. where he has been working for 15 years, and will devote his time to farming.

Ralston, Neb.—The Crowell Elevator Co. of Omaha has purchased the Taylor Grain Co.'s plant which heretofore it has leased. There will be no change in its local management.

Plymouth, Neb.—Titus Orth has been named manager of the Farmers elevator, and Gid Lamme, assistant, succeeding Arthur Wells who resigned to give more time to his implement business.

Cushing, Neb.—The T. B. Hord Grain Co. tile elevator was struck by lightning recently, the bolt knocking the corner off the concrete roof and moving some I beams. The elevator was lightning rodged but the rods apparently had come loose.—H. M. L.

OMAHA LETTER

Herman C. Crowell was elected president of the Crowell Elvtr. Co., to fill the vacancy of the late C. C. Crowell, former president.

H. K. Schafer, president and general manager of the Maney Milling Co., has been ill in hospital of asthma. His condition was reported as improved.

The Continental Grain Co. recently purchased the entire line of country elevators from the Updike Grain Corp. and will take formal possession of the houses July 1. Included in the purchase were 22 elevators varying in size from 20,000 bus. to 120,000 bus. The largest house is at Sheldon, Neb. The elevators are located in Nebraska, South Dakota and Iowa, as follows: Shelton, Bruno, Cornlea, Meadow Grove, Tilden, Lindsay (2 elevators), Beemer, Creighton, Winnetoon, Verdel, Monowi, Bristow (2 elevators), all in Nebraska; St. Charles and Burke, S. D., and Iowa: Oto (2 elevators), Cushing, Arthur, Audubon and Webster City.

New members of the Omaha Traffic Club include the following milling and grain men: Glenn S. Watkins, H. O. Wandell, Adolph Mayer, M. S. Pearson and J. W. Holmquist.

NEW MEXICO

Clovis, N. M.—The Stockmens Feed Mfg. Co. has been granted a priority assistance for the erection of a 100,000-bu. reinforced concrete grain elevator to be located directly across the street from its present feed mill and to be used for the receiving and storing of grain which will be processed into feeds. The elevator will consist of four 15 ft. diameter tanks with twelve overhead bins; 110 ft. high above these bins will be a cupola 16 ft. x 32 ft. x 24 ft. Equipment will include a 4,000-bu. per hour leg with 13 inch belt 12 x 6 Nu Hy cups, 25-hp. motor and Ehram head drive, 10 bus. Richardson Automatic Scale and an electric manlift will extend from the work floor to the cupola floor, and Ehram overhead truck lift will be installed in the driveway on 20 ft. rails which will dump trucks in either of the two 1,500 bus. sinks. Over each sink will be placed a steel floor grate 9 ft. x 5 ft. with 3/4 x 3 inch bars, with these large grates sweeping is not necessary when dumping trucks. The elevator will have a full basement and will be modern in every detail. Work started June 5; the contract has been awarded to Chalmers & Borton.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—Max F. Cohn, partner in the Sunset Feed & Grain Co., for some time senior business specialist in the feed section of O.P.A., tendered his resignation to O.P.A. Administrator Prentiss M. Brown on Apr. 30, effective June 1. He returned here June 4.

Oswego, N. Y.—The Mill building owned by Robert A. Downey and leased to the Purina Milling Co. was destroyed totally by fire on May 30. Operated as the Checkerboard Feed Mill, with James R. Thomas as manager, and owned by the Ralston-Purina Co., of Buffalo, poultry and livestock feed were manufactured. Eighteen men were employed there and the plant operated seven days a week. Area farmers were the main customers of the mill's products. The loss was estimated at approximately \$100,000 in stock, Thomas said. More than 25 freight cars of processed feed were lost in the fire, he stated. Nothing was saved altho some of the heavy machinery may be salvaged.—G.E.T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Devils Lake, N. D.—M. M. Van Osdal has become associated with the Atwood-Larson Co. in its local office.

Verona, N. D.—The Verona Farmers Union Grain Elevator and 6,000 bus. of grain it contained were destroyed by fire recently.

Kenmare, N. D.—E. C. Larson has purchased an interest in the Larson Feed & Seed Co. and entered on his new duties with that firm recently. He formerly was salesman for Standard Oil Co.

R. R. HOWELL COMPANY

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

EVERYTHING IN MACHINERY
AND SUPPLIES FOR

GRAIN ELEVATORS
AND FEED PLANTS

KEN CLARK GRAIN CO.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

CONSIGNMENTS

SERVICE

SECURITY

SATISFACTION

Colfax, N. D.—R. W. Swenson recently purchased a grain elevator here and has moved his family here from Wahpeton.

Rolla, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Co. has its new annex and scale in operation. The new building replaces the one destroyed by fire in July, 1942.

Simcoe, N. D.—George Covlin, formerly of Kongsberg, is new manager at the Farmers Union Elevator, succeeding R. F. Lee, who resigned and has moved to Glenburn.

Bottineau, N. D.—Carbury Farmers Union Elevator, operating three years, recently paid off the Farm Security Administration in full, ahead of schedule. The final payment amounted to \$11,364.51. The original loan was for \$15,000. Joe Johnson is manager.

OHIO

McClure, O.—Charles Schaefer, manager of the McClure Elvtr. Co., died June 6.

Amherst, O.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds, the loss small.

LaGrange, O.—The Farmers Co-operative Supply Co. mill was damaged slightly by recent high winds.

Reading, O.—The Reading Feed Mill was broken into recently, the safe and desks rifled, but nothing of value taken.

Enon, O.—The Beard Elvtr. Co. elevator was badly damaged by the recent high winds that swept thru the community May 17.

Thompson, O.—The Geauga County Farm Buro has purchased the large feed mill business owned by L. J. Bean and operated by W. A. Watson, who will continue in charge.

Columbus, O.—New members recently enrolled in the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following firms: F. L. Lemmert Co., Cincinnati; Chalmer Stoltz Elevator, Pittsburg; Plotner's Milling Service, Mansfield (R. F. D.), O.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Toledo, O.—D. L. Norby, local manager of Cargill, Inc., recently was elected first vice-president of the Toledo Board of Trade. Mr. Norby succeeds John H. Bailey, who resigned from the office recently when he left Toledo to accept a position with the National Biscuit Co. in New York City. Cargill, Inc., operates the 3,100,000-bu. Cargill-Toledo elevator.

Cincinnati, O.—The Mutual Marketing Co. is the newest addition to the local grain trade. The company will conduct a general grain business and deal in feed ingredients. Roy A. Rife, former manager of the local office of Thomson & McKinnon, is president of the new company and Dom. J. Schuh, for many years gen'l manager of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, is sec'y-treas.

Toledo, O.—An electric motor on the 14th floor of the old Kasco Mills elevator building occupied by the Industrial Soya Bean Co. and owned by New York Central System was damaged by fire recently. Firemen were forced to climb to the 14th floor to douse the blaze. Tools were found lying around the motor and an investigation has been launched as A. H. Bame, owner-operator of the business said no repair work had been ordered and that electric current had been shut off at 5:30 p.m. the preceding day.

North Baltimore, O.—The North Baltimore Grain Ass'n elevator was damaged by recent high winds, the loss reported small.

Otranto Station, O.—The Otranto Grain Co.'s elevator, owned by D. J. Campbell, burned recently, together with all equipment.

Hartsville, O.—The Hartsville Elvtr. Co. was a winner in the recent Food for Freedom contest sponsored by Purina Mills, St. Louis, and received a \$50 U. S. War Bond.

Toledo, O.—The Continental Grain Co. has let contract to Clemans Construction Co. for increasing the elevating and conveying capacity of the Northwestern Elvtr. & Mill Co. elevator. Calumet Cups will be used on the leg and a 16 in. screw conveyor will be installed. This change will give the elevator a handling capacity in excess of 5,000 bus. per hour. This is but a temporary arrangement, as the storage and handling capacity will both be increased when equipment and material shortage is less acute.

Toledo, O.—Clare B. Tefft, 52, transportation expert and commissioner of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, was injured fatally when his automobile turned over and crushed him at Summit St. and Bay View Park, driving north to spend the May 29-31 week-end with his wife at Grand Ledge, Mich. He had passed two cars when he was obliged to turn back into the north-bound lane to avoid a head-on collision with another south-bound car. His right forward wheel hit the curb and the car turned over several times, crushing him.

OKLAHOMA

Bristow, Okla.—John Collins and Eddie Horan plan to establish an elevator here.

Perry, Okla.—The E. L. Miller elevator sustained a small amount of damage from recent high winds.

Custer City, Okla.—Elmo Rankin, who owned and operated the Packard Milling Co., is now a captain in the U. S. Army.

Weatherford, Okla.—The Canadian Mill & Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Bender Electric Overhead Lift in its elevator.

El Reno, Okla.—Dissolution of the Waldo Alfalfa Milling Co. is asked in a petition filed following a recent vote of stockholders to disband.

Okeene, Okla.—The Okeene Milling Co.'s mill sustained a small amount of damage by recent high winds. The plant also had an electrical damage loss May 19.

Woodward, Okla.—Ralph Drake, county assessor of Ellis County for a number of years, has resigned to accept a position in the office of the Fisher Grain & Elvtr. Co., starting his new duties June 1.

Bartlesville, Okla.—A grain grading school, one of six scheduled to be held in northeastern Oklahoma, was held here recently, supervised by A. W. Jacob, marketing expert of the Oklahoma A. & M. College.

Elk City, Okla.—H. D. Francis, owner of the Eureka Broom & Feed Co., has re-opened his feed mill. The mill burned Dec. 10, 1942, and reconstruction has just been completed and new equipment installed.

Wakita, Okla.—At the recent annual meeting of stockholders of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co., Ray Hill, manager, reported the year's business to have amounted to \$141,589.15, the net profit realized, \$43,477.42.

Enid, Okla.—County agricultural agents from 21 northwestern Oklahoma counties and grain and feed dealers from this area met here May 21 to discuss the feed situation.

Enid, Okla.—New members recently enrolled by the Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: Carl Cassidy, Cassidy Grain Co., Frederick; E. O. Billingslea, Frederick; D. B. Hicks, Planters Co-operative Gin, Lone Wolf; J. C. Dean, Cambridge, R. R. 2, Lone Wolf; C. E. Eden, Farmers Co-operative Ass'n, Rocky; E. R. Hoyt, Hoyt Grain Co., Clinton.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y.

Pawnee, Okla.—The Pawnee Grain Co. is remodeling the building formerly occupied by the Pawnee Mercantile Co., near the Frisco and Santa Fe depots, into a modern elevator. The business will be conducted by Klein R. Riddle, former manager of the Farmers Co-op. store at Morrison. His associate is E. H. Gible, a farmer living near Morrison. The new firm expects to open a general grain and feed business in June.

Enid, Okla.—Heavy rains cut sharply into the attendance of the grain grading school held recently at the W. B. Johnston Grain Co. building, held under the auspices of the Oklahoma A. & M. College extension workers and government specialists. The meeting was one of a series held thruout the state. Willis B. Combs, senior U. S. Marketing Specialist from Chicago, Ill., Clyde W. Jackson, general field supervisor of U. S. grain production branch here and local licensed graders were instructors.

Waynoka, Okla.—Priority assistance has been granted to the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. for the erection of a 100,000-bu. concrete grain elevator. The contract for engineering and supervision has been awarded to Chalmers & Borton; work will be completed in about 100 days. The elevator will be formed of four 15 ft. tanks; central located driveway with eleven overhead bins all 110 ft. high with a 16 ft. x 32 ft. x 24 ft. cupola. Equipment will include a 4,000-bu. per hour leg equipped with a 13 inch belt and 12 x 6 Nu Hy cups, Ehrsam Head Drive with 25-hp. Fairbanks Morse Motor, 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, and Ehrsam 5 hp. overhead truck lift and a 500 lb. capacity electric manlift. All bins will fill and empty by gravity thru steel spouts.

Hitchcock, Okla.—Priority assistance has been granted the Palace Mills of Enid, for the erection here of a 30,000-bu. frame elevator. Excavation is now under way and it is expected to have the elevator completed in about 10 weeks. The elevator will be 29 x 34 x 46 ft. plate with 12 x 34 x 18 ft. cupola and will have a reinforced concrete foundation with concrete workroom and driveway floor. Adjacent to the elevator will be a feed mill and cleaning plant 20 x 24 ft. with full basement and 2,000-bu. overhead bin space. The elevator will be of the short studded type boxed with 6 inch CM flooring and covered with Johns Manville White Cap Roofing Sheets. Equipment will include a 3,000-bu. leg, 12 inch leg belt with 11 x 6 in. Nu Hy cups; Fairbanks Morse 10-hp. Motor with Ehrsam Head Drive; a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale and manlift. In the driveway will be placed an Ehrsam overhead truck lift with 24 ft. rails, grain will be dumped in 3 different sinks thru steel floor grates, two of these sinks will divert grain to the elevator leg and the third will divert grain to the leg in the feed mill. Other equipment for feed plant will include hammer mill, 2 small legs, cleaner, grinder and wheat treater. Chalmers & Borton have the contract for engineering and supervision.

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and other Testing Equipment

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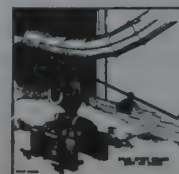
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and Feed Plant



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It loads your car evenly
with very little effort and
expense.
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and SUPPLY CO.
OMAHA**

Dawson, Okla.—The partnership in ownership and management of the Sanders-Barnard Mill Co. between J. B. Sanders and H. E. Barnard has been dissolved and hereafter the business will be known as the Sanders Feed Mills. Mr. Barnard sold his interest in the firm to his partner and will devote his entire time to the improvement of his farm east of Broken Arrow. R. C. Kelley, who has been with the organization for the last 14 years, will be manager of the plant and in charge of operations.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Rupert, Ida.—The C. D. Johnson warehouse was damaged by recent high winds, the loss small.

Idaho Falls, Ida.—The Idaho Falls Potato Growers recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Tester.

Philomath, Ore.—The warehouse of Abbie U. Zeal was damaged recently by high winds. The loss was small.

Kahlotus, Wash.—The Kahlotus Grain & Supply Co. will dispose of its property with a view to liquidating the company.

Dayton, Wash.—Dr. William Wilson is installing a Bender Worm Gear Electric Overhead Truck-lift in the driveway of his elevator.

Aurora, Ore.—John Todd, who sold his interest in the White Star Concentrate Co. recently, has purchased the feed, seed and grain business of Ziegler Bros., taking over June 1.

Pendleton, Ore.—The Pendleton Grain Growers, Inc., is building a \$25,000 seed cleaning plant here, which will double the firm's present capacity.

Pomeroy, Wash.—Ralph R. Boyles has been employed by Pomeroy Grain Growers, Inc., to succeed Frank Burt, who gave up his position because of illness.

Lancaster, Wash.—The new elevator for the St. John Grain Growers, Inc., is near completion. It is being built on the site of the one that burned last November.

Portland, Ore.—J. D. Mickle, who recently retired as director of agriculture, has accepted the position of weighmaster in the local office of grain inspection department.

Jefferson, Ore.—The co-operative feed mixing plant for fox and mink breeders in this and the Salem district is well under way. The plant is located at the Eugene Finlay fur farm.—F. K. H.

Grace, Ida.—Milton Hartvigsen and Parnell Whitehead have purchased the building, stock and business of the Equity Elvt. & Trading Co., the new firm to be known as the Grace Hardware & Implement Co.

Spokane, Wash.—The Lakin Milling Co. building vacant since a year ago when a \$25,000 fire damaged it and ruined stocks of hay, grain, flour and feed, was totally destroyed by fire June 3. It was a four story frame building. No insurance.—F. K. H.

Rosalia, Wash.—The Rosalia Producers are razing two old wheat warehouses at Donahoe, and at McCoy, and will use the salvaged material to build additional warehouse space here; a 200 x 33 ft. warehouse at McCoy and a 200 x 52 ft. warehouse at Donahoe, to be used for pea storage.

Corvallis, Ore.—The annual seed testing school will be held at the Oregon State College June 14 to July 3 inclusive, to train new seed analysts and to refresh other analysts in seed testing work. The school is under the supervision of G. R. Hyslop, head of the division of plant industries at the college.

Portland, Ore.—All officers of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n were re-elected at the recent annual meeting. They are: Gordon Burlingham, Burlingham & Sons, Forest Grove, pres.; H. H. Goodrich, Triangle Milling Co., Portland, vice-pres.; Ray Maier, Edward L. Eyre & Co., Portland, treas. Leon S. Jackson, was re-elected sec'y-manager.

Colfax, Wash.—Everett H. West has succeeded R. P. Jones as manager of the Colfax Grain Growers, Inc. Mr. West has been associated with the company since last December.

Harrah, Wash.—Alvie Young, produce dealer of Wapato, has purchased the local warehouse from H. C. Benz, and will operate it as a storage warehouse for wheat, potatoes and onions. The warehouse has storage capacity for about 5,000 tons of wheat, 5,000 tons of potatoes, 2,000 tons of onions. Mr. Young is remodeling the plant in anticipation of a record storage year.

Portland, Ore.—Effective June 1, Montana spring and winter premium-discount scales on protein and test weights on the Portland cash market were changed as follows: 14% dark Northern Spring, $\frac{1}{2}$ c each $\frac{1}{4}$ % up to 16%; 15% dark Northern Spring, $\frac{1}{2}$ c each $\frac{1}{4}$ % up to 16%; test weight 1c per pound 56-60 lb.; 14% dark hard Winter, 1c each $\frac{1}{2}$ % to 16%. These changes to apply until further notice.

Ione, Ore.—We are erecting an 80,000-bu. elevator here, material all on the ground and the building about half completed. This will be a modern elevator equipped with Howell machinery and Richardson Automatic Scale. It is being built in the center of a large flat house, which will make it possible for us to use that available space for bulk wheat. The plant will hold about 200,000 bus. when it is completed. A. S. Fetterman Co. is the contractor.—Garland Swanson, owner.

Moscow, Ida.—Sale of the grain storage properties and machinery owned by the Moscow Elvt. Co. to Northwestern Seed Growers, Inc. and transfer in turn by the latter firm of part of these assets to Latah County Grain Growers, Inc., was announced by W. W. Markham, manager of the concern. The elevator company, formed in 1928 will dissolve its corporate structure and liquidate, Mr. Markham advised, following transfer of the properties July 1. Sold is the company's 10-bin concrete elevator and adjoining warehouses on South Main Street. The former had a capacity of 85,000 bus., the warehouses 260,000 bus. The seed company will utilize the warehouses, part of which it now leases, selling the concrete elevator to the Co-operative Grain Ass'n, advised Joe McCown, seed company manager. Latah County Grain Growers will have storage facilities for 1,500,000 bus. with acquisition of the new facilities, advised Mgr. H. H. Simpson.—F. K. H.

Cheney, Wash.—Rudolph M. Crommelin, of Portland, well known flour mill executive and a former Spokane resident, has been appointed manager for the National Biscuit Co. of the local flour milling plant of the former F. M. Martin Grain & Milling Co., purchased last February by the N. B. C. Mr. Crommelin resided in Spokane about 30 years ago, leaving there to build the Collins flour mill at Pendleton, Ore. This plant later was sold to General Foods, with whom Mr. Crommelin was associated, and later with the Terminal Flour Mills at Portland.—F. K. H.

Sandpoint, Ida.—We have started construction of a 50,000-bu. elevator, feed mill, and two-story warehouse, 100 ft. long for storing feed and handling to the railroad. We are equipping this plant so we can receive grain from trucks or railroad cars. The feed mill, of large capacity, will be modern in every respect, with up-to-date equipment for both elevator and warehouse. C. J. Saum, our manager, came here from the middle-west where he has had years of experience in running feed mills and elevators. The A. S. Fetterman Co. is the contractor.—Co-operative Gas & Supply Co.

Lewiston, Ida.—E. B. McNaughton, president of the First National Bank of Portland, will be chief speaker at the annual convention of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n here June 11. Hon. C. A. Bottolfsen, governor of Idaho, will appear on the program as will also the following speakers: Arthur E. Cox, director, Washington State Dept. of Agr.; R. D. Lytle, regional chairman, Transportation Conservation Com'te; Walter J. Robinson, War Savings Staff, U. S. Treasury; Howard J. Preston, Wage and Hour Division, inspector; E. H. Leonard, pres., Pacific N. W. Crop Improvement Ass'n; Capt. W. A. Groce, director Civilian Protection Defense Council; F. T. Westmeyer, Dist. Mgr., Ass'n of American R. R.s; E. C. Corey, regional director, C.C.C.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Commercial Exchange recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Tester.

New Bethlehem, Pa.—The Red Bank Mills recently were taken over by W. J. Ochs, proprietor at a mill at Lucinda, and at Leeper, and a feed store at Kane. Thomas S. Smith is manager.

The Steinlite Moisture Tester Is

ACCURATE

Yes . . . the Steinlite is Accurate for three reasons: (1) During manufacturing each and every unit is checked and calibrated against the official government oven moisture testing methods. (2) It is designed and built by an organization of electrical engineers . . . pioneers in the radio field. Materials are the finest obtainable; workmanship by skilled craftsmen; inspection rigid. (3) The Steinlite is just about as easy to operate as a radio. No previous experience necessary to get accurate readings.

"Headquarters" for scales, triers, sieves . . . all grain and seed testing equipment.



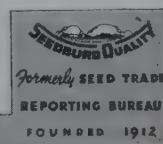
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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



WISCONSIN

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Pennsylvania legislature voted disapproval of Bills 749 and 892 which would have given co-operative exemption from taxation. Appearing against the bills were Austin W. Carpenter, pres., and Louis E. Thompson, sec'y, of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants.

Genesee, Pa.—The feed mill owned by S. W. Daily, and his residence near by, burned recently with a loss estimated at \$15,000. The fire started beneath a belt in the engine room at the mill, and when discovered by Mr. Daily, was a small blaze. He quickly attempted to extinguish it with a hand fire extinguisher, but the flames spread rapidly thru the tinder-dry pine building. The loss included a quantity of grain and grass seed.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Murdo, S. D.—A customer's truck recently did some small damage to the Murdo Elevator Co. plant.

Vermillion, S. D.—The J. C. Mullaney Grain Co. has purchased the elevator at Fullerville from the Fullerville Grain Co., and is taking it down to move the lumber here for construction of an addition to the company's local elevator. The addition will increase the local storage facilities by 20,000 bus., Mr. Mullaney stated, bringing the total to 55,000 bus.

SOUTHEAST

Camilla, Ga.—Princess Pecans, Inc., recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Tester.

Wilmington, Del.—The Ralston Purina Co. recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Tester.

Cheraw, S. C.—The Carolina Oil Mill recently installed a new Steinlite Moisture Tester.

TENNESSEE

Cleveland, Tenn.—The grist mill in Chatata Valley owned by Edgar Haun has been sold to James Cook of Union, S. C. New machinery has been installed and Mr. Cook is continuing custom milling.

Nashville, Tenn.—Vernon S. Tupper, Jr., has announced that he will leave the flour and feed brokerage business about June 15 to become manager of the Santa Marta Co., Chihuahua, Mex., engaged in manganese mining.

TEXAS

Bartlett, Tex.—The grist mill of Lynn Bartlett was destroyed by fire recently.

Bartlett, Tex.—The Friedrich Grain Co. has purchased the retail division of the Hill Grain Co. Mr. Hill stated his firm will continue in the wholesale feed and grain business.

Dallas, Tex.—The R. T. Cofer Co. was granted a state charter recently, with fully paid capital of \$40,000, to do a general grain business. R. T. Cofer is president and treasurer of the company. Mr. Cofer resigned from the J. C. Crouch Grain Co. recently after 15 years, as announced in the preceding issue of the Journal. In all Mr. Cofer has been connected with the milling and grain business of the state for over 23 years. He will do a general grain and seed brokerage and consignment business, and also will merchandise grain for his own account. R. T. Cofer Co. has rented storage space with the Uhlmann Elvtr. Co. of Texas at Fort Worth.

HOT GRAIN LOSSES

can be stopped by using a

Dura-Flex Temperature Probe
Price \$5.00

J. C. Klotz, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Equipment for the Grain and Cereal Trades

Mazomanie, Wis.—Sawle's grist mill west of town burned to the ground May 21.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Harry M. Stratton, president of the Stratton Grain Co., has been named a director of the Grand Trunk Western Railroad.

Farmington, Wis.—Globe Milling Co. opened its local feed mill under the management of Frank Heiden recently. Complete grinding and mixing service is featured.

Arkdale, Wis.—The Bowers Cash Market of Friendship, Wis., has purchased the Arkdale Roller Mills and will carry a full line of feed accessories there and do custom grinding.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Prof. James G. Halpin, Dr. Gus Bohstedt of the University of Wisconsin, and Walter B. Griem of the state department of agriculture were made honorary life members of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n at its annual convention at the Schroeder Hotel June 7 and 8.

Galloway, Wis.—Stroik Bros. of Bervent, have purchased the Erling Torgerson feed mill who will operate it under the name, Stroik Produce Co. Raymond Stroik will be in charge. Stroik Bros. operate a lumber and cedar post business at Bervent which is being continued in connection with the new business. Mr. Torgerson has gone to Mapleton where he joined his brothers in the feed business.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Representatives of industries concerned told the state industrial commission June 4 in a hearing at the court house that they did not have any objections to a state dust explosion guard but that they did object to having such a code made retroactive. The commission is drawing up a code for the installation of devices to remove the hazard of dust explosions. Spokesmen for the affected industries told the commission that the code should not be made to apply to existing plants because of the great expense involved in making the necessary changes, even if the needed materials could be obtained for change-overs, which they doubted at this time. Industries represented included grain and feed mills, breweries and pulverized coal plants.

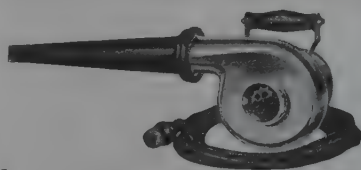
Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY

Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Bar-ley	Soy-beans
Jan. 15.	139.7	101.4	63	113.8	97.3	132
Feb. 15.	141.4	102.7	63.8	115.2	99	154
Mar. 15.	142.3	103.4	64.2	115.9	99.7	155
Apr. 15.	143.2	104.0	64.6	116.6	100.3	156
May 15.	144.1	104.6	65.0	117.4	100.9	156.0

FARM PRICES

Jan. 15.	117.5	88	52.5	61.3	68.3	159
Feb. 15.	119.5	90.4	55.5	64.1	70.7	160
Mar. 15.	122.7	94.8	58.4	68.9	74.8	165
Apr. 15.	122.3	100.2	61.1	69.5	77.3	167
May 15.	122.8	103.4	61.2	71.9	76.8	172.0



The Tornado Blower can quickly be converted into a powerful sprayer by attaching a one-gallon spray tank in place of the rubber nozzle. Will keep your plant or warehouse free of weevils, grain moths, etc.

"HEADQUARTERS" for Seed and Grain Testing Equipment

620 BROOKS BUILDING
CHICAGO • ILLINOIS

WYOMING

Newcastle, Wyo.—A privately owned airplane hit the neon sign on the top of Toomey's Mills recently, wrecking it.

Rice Millers Resent Altruists Interference

By J. H. GLASS

William M. Reed, of New Orleans, executive vice-president of the Rice Millers Ass'n, at the closing session of the organization's annual meeting at Hot Springs, Ark., June 4, told delegates "There is no doubt that the next few months represent the most crucial period in history. On events of the weeks ahead probably rests the fate of the American system of government and business."

"Last year's 1,400,000 acres of rice totaled 17,852,000 barrels of 162 pounds each," he said, "which was 25 per cent more than the average quantity produced in the five years preceding the attack on Pearl Harbor, representing the greatest rice production in a year in the history of the United States. With this year's rice acreage totalling 1,500,000 acres, last year's world record probably will be broken."

Mr. Reed said, "sales to government agencies have aggregated over 550 million pounds, and that by July 31, close of the crop marketing year, the sales may show an additional 50 million pounds. There is a shortage of skilled and unskilled labor. Additional loss could have serious consequences to the war effort. The mills must be able to obtain rough rice at a price that will permit the selling of the milled rice at prices fixed by the government."

"In the last several years," he said, "we have suffered the unfortunate experience of having certain government agencies, peopled by emotional altruists, imposing their ideas in a way that will impede and hamper the sound basis of our international trade. The rice industry is now combating these sensational visionaries who would seek to develop rice industries in foreign countries at the expense of the American taxpayer."

A tribute to American rice was paid by John Rice Nuber, manager of the association's Cuba office in Havana. He said Cubans prefer the American product to the rice grown in Cuba. He saw danger to the rice industry if government officials persist in an attempt to disrupt present excellent foreign trade relations with Cuba and other South American countries.

Ernest E. Edmunds, Washington representative of the Association detailed the work of his office with government agencies.

State College, N. M.—The New Mexico Feed and Fertilizer Control Office during the fiscal year prior to July 1, 1942, received \$15,341.43 for feedingstuffs and fertilizer tax tags and stamps and \$235.00 in laboratory fees.

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Blows and Sprays

TORNADO Blowers are the most powerful and durable portable blowers made. They are specially designed for heavy duty, commercial use. Dust and dirt are the cause of most motor burnouts, overheating and shutdowns. Why take chances when it is so easy to keep your motors and machinery clean? Available in 1/3, 3/5, and 1 HP sizes. Write for complete information. Immediate shipments with priority rating.

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EQUIPMENT COMPANY

Always Seed Trade
Reporting Bureau
FOUNDED 1912

Corn and Feed Ceilings

By GEO. MONTGOMERY, head of Feed Division of O.P.A., before Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

I am here primarily for two reasons: first, to tell you our objectives for price control, and second, to learn from you how we can do a better job.

We are not trying to rule or regiment you or your business. Our regulations are issued for only one reason: because they are necessary. You are largely responsible for what goes into them, for we strive in all our regulations to maintain customary trade practices.

CORN BUYING PRACTICES.—It has been the common practice in most places for the farmer to shell his corn and deliver it to the elevator. In other places, the elevator operator went to the farm and got the corn. In still other areas it is a common practice to sell ear corn. In some places corn is sold by the barrel. We tried to permit all these customs to be continued as in the past, and provided a set-up whereby you could take whatever margin was necessary in view of the service that was performed.

But in some places, the buyer began to do the shelling and hauling where it had never been done before. Now, unless we are willing to permit all the corn to be bought on the farm, and shelled for nothing, we have the difficult task of spelling out a plan to correct this. Plugging holes such as that takes our time. It takes time away from answering letters, away from attending meetings and away from things which would be more constructive.

We have before us at the present time many major problems on which your information and counsel could be a big help to us. To mention two of them—bargate rates and trucking.

There are questions to which we do not yet have the answers. For example, we have spent weeks trying to find an answer to the problem of pricing corn under ceiling conditions in western Nebraska; likewise with the problem of lifting a hedge under ceiling conditions. We do not have the right answers yet, and are frank to admit it; although, we hope to find them.

THE SET-UP IN WASHINGTON.—In the Food Price Division of which we are a part, there are five branches. One of these branches is the Feeds, Cereals, and Agricultural Chemicals branch of which Mr. Westberg is price executive. There are five sections in this branch: Feed and Grain, Flour, Bakery Products, Seeds and Rice, and Agricultural Chemicals and Insecticides. Industry men, economists and lawyers are at work in each section.

Their first step in building a regulation is to collect all the information available as to methods of marketing, margins, price differentials, and other characteristics of the industry concerned. Usually there is a fact-finding conference with the industry. In the case of corn, we held a three-day conference in Chicago, to which we invited representatives from all the important markets of the country. Sometimes there is a series of such meetings and industry consultants are called in to help work out detailed plans for the major commodities.

After a draft of the regulation is worked out, a conference is held, to which representatives of all sections of the industry are invited. This is in order to obtain constructive suggestions and ideas for improvements, from the industry itself. We say to industry: "Here is the proposed program." "What do you think of it?" "How can it be improved?"

Whatever suggestions and reactions are forthcoming are considered thoroughly, and if necessary and advisable, are reflected in the final draft of the regulation.

After the regulation is issued, if experience indicates there are weaknesses or defects in it, we amend it to eliminate them. We believe that this is the fair and democratic approach to price control. It makes industry and Government partners in a program that is necessary

to protect our way of life from the menace of inflation.

In carrying out the program, moreover, we must be fair and equitable to all parts of an industry. The only fair approach to price control is to fix prices all along the line; to fix margins to all levels. That has been the approach of the Feeds Section, and it will continue to be our approach. For example, it would have been simple to set maximum terminal prices for corn or to have established flat ceiling prices to producers, with no control beyond the farm. Imagine what would happen under the present tight corn supply situation if we had only terminal ceilings on corn, or only farm ceilings. In the case of corn, we have established ceilings at all stages of marketing, for all handlers.

With your help and co-operation the program will be successful.

Corn Goods Ceiling Cut

Effective June 10 the O.P.A. has issued M.P.R. 401 establishing maximum prices for the following corn products for animal consumption: (a) ground corn, (b) cracked corn, (c) corn chops, (d) corn brand, (e) ear corn chops, (f) hominy feed, (g) corn feed meal, (h) corn germ meal, (i) corn germ cake.

(a) For sales of ground or cracked corn, screened and mill run corn chops the maximum price per ton f.o.b. seller's plant or warehouse or delivered to the buyer's receiving point, as the case may be, shall be the sum of,

(1) The seller's maximum price per ton f.o.b. his plant or warehouse or delivered to buyer's receiving point, as the case may be, for a like quantity and like sale of No. 2 yellow corn, plus (2) \$0.50 per ton.

(b) For sales of intermediate size cracked corn or corn chops, and cleaned and polished cracked corn or corn chops the maximum price per ton f.o.b. seller's plant or warehouse or delivered to buyer's receiving point, as the case may be, shall be the sum of,

(1) The seller's maximum price per ton f.o.b. his plant or warehouse or delivered to buyer's receiving point, as the case may be, for a like quantity and like sale of No. 2 yellow corn, plus (2) \$1 per ton.

(c) For sales of chick size or fine cracked corn or fine corn chops the maximum price per ton f.o.b. seller's plant or warehouse or delivered to buyer's receiving point, as the case may be, shall be the sum of,

(1) The seller's maximum price per ton f.o.b. his plant or warehouse or delivered to buyer's receiving point, as the case may be, for a like quantity and like sale of No. 2 yellow corn, plus (2) \$2 per ton.

The maximum prices established in the foregoing paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of section 5 shall be reduced by \$1.80 ton or 9c per 100 lbs. when the products covered by the above mentioned paragraphs are shipped into Areas 1 and 2 (b) as delineated in Revised Maximum Price Regulation 346.

(d) For sales of corn feed meal, hominy feed, corn bran, corn germ cake and meal, the maximum price per ton f.o.b. seller's plant or warehouse or delivered to buyer's receiving point, as the case may be, shall be,

(1) The maximum price per ton f.o.b. seller's plant or warehouse or delivered to buyer's receiving point, as the case may be, shall be the same as the maximum price for sales of like quantity and like sales of No. 2 yellow corn.

(e) For sales of ear corn chops the maximum price per ton f.o.b. seller's plant or warehouse or delivered to buyer's receiving point, as the case may be, shall be the sum of,

(1) The seller's maximum price per ton f.o.b. his plant or warehouse or delivered to buyer's receiving point, as the case may be, for sales of a like quantity and like sale of ear corn, plus (2) \$1 per ton.

In 44 weeks the United States exported nearly 19 million bus. wheat and flour, one of the smallest seasons in history. Canada in 40 weeks has placed about 150 million bus. afloat.

C.C.C. Grain Loan Maturities

WHEAT, warehouse stored, Apr. 30, 1943; farm stored, Apr. 30, 1944.

CORN, all stored on farm, on demand, on 3-year period; but may be delivered on 30 days' notice by farmer.

SOYBEANS, June 30, 1943, on applications received up to Mar. 31, 1943.

Santa Fe Crop Digest

[Continued from page 460]

and approach that of last year. Harvest will start the last week in June.

Dry weather early in the year cut into the New Mexico wheat outlook, and production is now estimated at less than 50 per cent of last year's crop.

While eastern Nebraska has had considerable rain, only local showers have visited the western section and much of the wheat crop continues to need moisture. Corn planting is little more than half completed, and warmer weather is needed to make crops grow.

Cool wet weather has been unfavorable in Missouri, and a portion of the corn crop will have to be replanted. Progress of winter wheat varies from fair to good.

Iowa farmers intend to plant greatly increased acreages of corn and soybeans this year; however, work is behind schedule. Small grain crops will be smaller than usual. Wheat is in fair condition but oats is showing an uneven growth.

The Illinois wheat acreage for harvest is next to the smallest on record, and the outlook is for a lower than average yield. Excessive rains have delayed the planting of corn and soybeans, although large acreages of both are in prospect.—The A. T. & S. F. Ry. Co., Dept. of Public Relations, C. W. Lane, Rep.

Burlington Crop Report

Illinois: Estimated 154,720 acres of winter wheat are planted tributary to the CB&Q RR this season compared with 157,677 acres in 1942. Progress of crop has been slow due to excessive rains and cool weather. Crop in fair condition and with favorable weather should develop satisfactorily, but will be late.

Iowa: Progress has been mostly slow with condition and outlook only fair.

Missouri: Condition fair to good, being about 84% of normal, except in areas damaged by excessive moisture or floods. Revised figures for our St. Joseph territory indicate acreage in Missouri 82%, and in Iowa 72.5% compared with last year.

Colorado: Crop in excellent condition—recent rains have been very helpful and no damage reported. With favorable conditions, production will equal that of last year.

Nebraska and Kansas: Crop retarded by cool weather but with warmer weather crop should come along in fine shape. Plantings completed in remainder of Lines West territory, with acreage generally smaller than last year.

Illinois: Corn: Due to excessive moisture only a small percentage of normal acreage planted to date. Late newspaper reports indicate 198,000 acres have been damaged by flood conditions.

Iowa: Excessive moisture has delayed planting and indications are that some of the planted fields will have to be abandoned or replanted due to excessive moisture.

Missouri: Planting delayed by wet weather.

Nebraska: Planting behind schedule. Reports on amount planted vary greatly—from 15% to 90%. Some replanting has been necessary.

Kansas: Corn practically all planted but growth slow account cool weather. Plantings still under way in remainder of Lines West territory.

Illinois: Oats crop has made good progress and condition estimated at about 90% of normal.

Iowa: Progress of crop retarded by wet weather but condition and outlook fair.

Missouri: Condition fair to good, with only fair progress made. Condition about 89% of normal.

Kansas: Acreage small but condition fairly good. Progress of crop slow.

Colorado and South Dakota: Crops reported in good condition although CB&Q acreage is small. Plantings still under way in Wyoming and Montana. Excellent condition.

Rye and barley crops throughout the territory tributary to lines retarded by cool weather and heavy rains.

A Country Elevator Scrap Committee has been formed in the Northwest with A. F. Nelson of Minneapolis as chairman. Elevators are contributing \$10 each to a publicity fund.

Salaries and wages paid to all government employees, including federal, state and local units and the armed services, in 1942 slightly exceeded in the aggregate the combined salaries and wages paid in all manufacturing in 1939, according to the Division of Industrial Economics of the National Industrial Conference Board. The number of persons on the payrolls of government at the beginning of February is estimated by the Board at 13,500,000. "On this basis," says the Board, "about one of every four individuals employed in February derived his livelihood from government sources."

Field Seeds

Shenandoah, Ia.—The Henry Field Seed Co. has rented a building of A. N. Ahlgren for storage.

Moscow, Ida.—The estate of Willis L. Crites, seedman who died May 14, is valued at \$78,000, according to probate court filings.—F.K.H.

Randolph, Neb.—Herman Kaiser has purchased of W. M. McLean the stucco building in which he has been conducting his seed and corn business.

Seattle, Wash.—Central Feeds & Seeds, Inc., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock, by Richard J. Hoffman, Paul M. Goode and Harold A. Moore.

Reinbeck, Ia.—The fourth building on its new site has been started by the Pioneer Hybrid Corn Co., to house 6 large drying bins. It is of frame with concrete floor and will cost \$5,500.

Mobile, Ala.—Preben Ibsen of Mobile has been elected pres. of the Alabama Seed Dealers Ass'n; J. G. McCall of Birmingham is vice pres., and J. Raymond Shreve of Andalusia, sec'y-treas.

Ralston, Neb.—The Nebraska Seed Co. is building a \$60,000 seed elevator, construction having started June 5 and to be completed by about Sept. 1. The Tillotson Const. Co. has the contract.

Vermillion, S. D.—The seed corn and grass seed business of L. C. Royhl, deceased, has been taken over by Lee Millage, a well known farmer, who will continue under the name Vermillion Seed Store.

Flaxseed for planting has been exempted from price control; and Amendment No. 1 to No. 397 effective June 1 changes terminal elevator handling charge of 3 cents from gross bushel to net bushel.

Topeka, Kan.—The state-wide drive for contributions to buy two carloads of pure Turkey seed wheat to be shipped to Russia will end June 15. According to A. L. Clapp, sec'y of the Kansas Crop Improvement Ass'n and seed committee member, about 2,500,000 bus. of wheat can be grown from the two carloads which Kansans are planning to send.

Seed Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1942, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Chicago	71,000	94,000	.....	99,000
Duluth	252,005	56,260	328,725	454,550
Ft. William	130,858	17,023	149,045	335,278
Milwaukee	.....	22,800	.....	.....
Minneapolis	813,000	585,200	333,000	89,600
Portland	23,676	7,999	.....	.....
Superior	30,522	81,669	289,733	604,757
KAFIR AND MILO				
Hutchinson	18,000	94,000	.....	.....
Kansas City	169,400	165,200	109,200	202,800
New Orleans	.....	21,000	.....	.....
St. Louis	111,000	18,200	5,600	9,800
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	.....	31,000	30,000	69,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	8,095	90,000	.....	44,125
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	606,000	44,000	491,000	.....
Milwaukee, lbs.	220,440	60,000	.....	161,075
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	29,000	31,000	15,000	31,000
Kansas City	2,800	33,600	3,600	9,600
Hutchinson	1,000	8,000	.....	.....

Grants Pass, Ore.—Wiley & Son have taken over the Ferry-Morse Seed Co., represented in growing of vegetable seeds. They will also contract seed growing for the company in Jackson County.—F.K.H.

Washington, D. C.—From many parts of the world more than 4,000 varieties of barley seeds have been collected by the Bureau of Plant Industry and are being classified by Gustave A. Wiebe, senior agronomist.

Okeene, Okla.—Prizes were awarded June 4 in the annual demonstration sponsored by the Okeene Milling Co. to assist in the program of the Crop Improvement Ass'n to improve wheat quality. The plots were grown on the L. C. Westfahl farm.

Oregon City, Ore.—Applications of some 50 farmers for seed certification inspections has resulted in E. R. Jackman of the Oregon State College extension service spending some time in inspecting 1000 acres of Willamette Valley vetch plantings.—F.K.H.

Spokane, Wash.—E. O. Morrison, Jr., son of Edward O. Morrison, pres. of Morrison Brothers' Seed Co., now on duty at the naval station at Camp Perry, Va., has gone from the rank of machinist's mate second class to the top of the enlisted man's rank, chief machinist's mate, in one year.—F.K.H.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Victor Wickersham, congressman from the 7th district, reports that Oklahoma alfalfa seed has been made eligible for loans from the Food Production Administration, at 28 cents per pound. Wickersham opened a campaign in behalf of the Oklahoma seed Apr. 24 when the department of agriculture excluded the Oklahoma seed from the price support loan for legumes and grass seed.

Program American Seed Trade Ass'n

For the 61st annual meeting and war conference of the American Seed Trade Ass'n to be held at the Palmer House, Chicago, June 28 to 30, the following program has been arranged:

President's Address, A. J. Biggio.
Executive Sec'y Report, Jas. Young.
Treas. Report, Ed Kendel.

Hybrid Seed Corn Problems, by the Hybrid Seed Corn Division, Fred W. Lehmann, Jr., chairman, at 2 p. m.

Hybrid Seed Corn Price ceilings, by Stanley Folsom, of the O.P.A., Washington, D. C.

Lend-Lease and Stock Pile Purchases, by W. A. Wheeler, U.S.D.A.

TUESDAY MORNING

Place of Seed in War Food Program, by Roy F. Hendrickson, director W.F.A.

Holding the Line on Seed Prices, by John K. Westberg, food price division O.P.A.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON

Farm Seed Division, Carl Barnum, chairman.

C.C.C. Support of Grass Seed Prices, by J. C. McCormick, C.C.C. Forum of Field and Grass Seed prices, led by Stanley Folsom.

Wednesday morning will be devoted to committee reports and election of officers.

The executive committee will meet Sunday morning.

The president's reception will be held 9 to 12 p. m., Monday.

Minneapolis, Minn.—George Hofmann of Iliff, Colo., was presented the Pillsbury prize trophy for the best wheat grown in the United States in 1942 at a dinner in his honor June 1 at the Minneapolis Club. The presentation was made by Mr. Pillsbury. His wheat was a heavy dark northern spring wheat of the Reward variety with a test weight of 64.6 lbs. per bu.

Lincoln, Neb.—Farmers in seven south central Nebraska counties interested in growing waxy Leoti sorghum for industrial use will be offered an agreement for purchase of the grain, announces Glenn LeDioyt, Lincoln, representative of General Foods, Inc., New York. The agreement provides for payment of 50 cents premium over the local price of corn, for waxy Leoti with satisfactory test weight. On the basis of the present corn market, Leoti testing 52 pounds would be worth \$2.15 per hundred-weight. Leoti testing as low as 46 pounds will be acceptable at established discount rates.

Seed Inspection in Massachusetts

The 94-page annual report on "Seed Inspection" gives the name and address of the wholesaler of seeds tested stating the percentage of pure seed, weed seed, inert matter, other crop seeds; and noxious weed seeds per ounce.

From Nov. 1, 1941 to Nov. 1, 1942, the Seed Laboratory received and worked 4,009 samples of seed, of which 968 were collected by the State Department of Agriculture and 3,041 were sent in by seedsmen, farmers, and various state institutions. An additional lot of 233 samples of flower seeds, for field tests only, was also received from the State Commissioner of Agriculture. The total number of tests required for the 4,009 samples was 4,620; 442 for purity 4,178 for germination, as reported by F. A. McLaughlin of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station.

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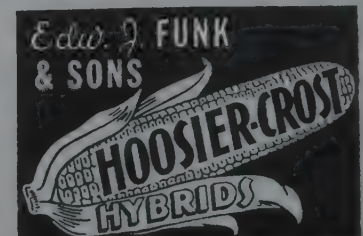
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Feed and Food Problems

From address by D. A. FITZGERALD, deputy director of the Food Production Administration, before American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n

Altogether it is estimated that grain consuming livestock on farms Jan. 1 of this year exceeded those on farms the same date a year earlier by 11 per cent.

FEEDING RATE HIGHER.—Current indications are that the feeding rate was about 3.5 per cent higher during the period October, 1942–March, 1943, than the average rate of feeding for the preceding 5 years, 1937–41. In light of this, and the prospective production of livestock and livestock products during the next 5 months, it appears that the carry-over of corn and other feed grains from the 1942 crops into the new feeding year which will start this fall will be about equal to the carry-over of old corn and other feed grains into the current feeding year which started October, 1942.

This will mean that the extremely large corn crop of 1942 together with the favorable 1942 crop of oats, barley and grain sorghum as well as 275 to 300 million bushels of wheat will be fed to livestock during the current feeding year ending October next. Needless to say, this will establish a new record for the quantity of feed fed to livestock in a single year.

BALANCING FEED AND LIVESTOCK.—With the level of livestock production at record highs and with feed production this year likely to be no greater and perhaps less than last year, it is apparent that we face a problem.

There is no single answer to this problem. But it is apparent that we must bring feed supplies and livestock numbers into balance—and many steps are necessary, including:

First, making every effort to increase our feed production.

Second, making the most efficient use of our available feed supplies. As you know, one step in this direction has been our cooperative protein conservation program.

Third, increasing feed supplies by every device at our command. An example of this line of action is the recently announced 8-point program for milk production which emphasizes particularly supplementary hay and pasture.

Fourth, proper sanitation and care of our livestock and poultry.

Fifth, supplementing our domestic feed production by imports. Recently arrangements were made to include some 58 thousand tons of tankage from Argentina and Uruguay on the shipping quotas. We, likewise, are making provision for the importation of 10 thousand tons of cottonseed meal from Brazil during the next six or eight weeks. Not long ago, the Commodity Credit Corporation bought 7 million bushels of Canadian wheat. And, as you know, imports of coarse grains from Canada have been the largest on record.

CANADIAN WHEAT IMPORTS.—If we are able to import as much as 100 million bushels of Canadian wheat and coarse grains during the next 12 months, it is my opinion that we should consider ourselves fortunate. Such a volume would represent only about one-fourth of the amount by which feed requirements exceed prospective domestic feed production.

Total supplies of proteins—animal, vegetable and marine—during the current feeding year will be 10 to 15 per cent larger than during the previous year, while the number of animal units increased as much if not slightly more.

HOW OBTAIN MOST FOOD.—The first major question raised by the prospective feed grain situation relates to how farmers can best utilize their available feeds in the production of those items that will contribute most to the Nation's diet. There is a surprisingly wide range in the efficiency with which different types of livestock convert hay and grain into human food. There is also a wide range in the amount of labor necessary to bring about this conver-

sion. Moreover, the most popular feeds are not necessarily the most nutritious ones and we can by considering the efficiency with which different kinds of livestock convert hay and feed grains to human food point out the directions for a livestock program most effectively to utilize the feeds available.

HOGS RETURN MORE CALORIES.—If we forget for a moment the vitamins, minerals, and other minor elements recognized as highly essential to satisfactory nutrition, and concentrate upon calories and proteins that satisfy the gnawing kind of hunger, we will find that hogs will return more total calories per unit of livestock feed than any other type of livestock. The hog will return more meat per unit of feed consumed than will any other of the meat producing animals. This fact alone should justify the recent tremendous expansion of hog production which was made when we had ample supplies of grain and an unexpected—almost insatiable—demand for meat and fat.

We get a greater return of calories in the form of whole milk from feed fed to milk cows than when it is fed any other livestock. Moreover, we get a larger quantity of proteins from milk and cheese than we do even from hogs.

Protein is a more critical item in the diet than calories. Therefore, from the standpoint of output from concentrate feeds we probably should rate the animal products as follows: milk consumed as fluid milk or milk solids first, milk used as cheese second, eggs third, poultry fourth, pork products fifth, lamb sixth, and beef from fat steers last. We should remember, however, that cattle and sheep, as well as dairy cows, utilized roughages, pasture and feed not utilized to so great an extent by hogs and chickens.

Consequently, the livestock program that would return us the maximum amount of nutrients from the feed available would place emphasis on dairying in areas adapted to milk production, on beef and sheep production in range areas and in other areas where pasture and roughage can best be utilized by beef cattle and sheep rather than dairy cows. Dairy, poultry and hog production should be equally emphasized in the grain producing areas.

EAT MORE CROPS.—If we were really economical and were to bring ourselves down to a wartime efficient diet much more of our food would come directly from crops. Our nutrition specialists tell us that the typical American diet can substitute vegetable proteins for as much as one-half of the protein formerly obtained from meat. Even the most efficient type of livestock return only a small portion of the proteins in the feed consumed.

For instance, we can produce three times as much protein per acre of dry beans as we can get from an acre of feed crops fed to dairy cows. We can get five times more protein from an average yield of soybeans and six times more protein from an average yield of peanuts as from an acre of feed fed to milk cows. The relative production per acre of fats from direct food crops is almost as striking.

We can get more fat per acre in the form of vegetable oils from either soybeans or peanuts than we can from feed grown and fed to hogs and much more than we can from feed grown and fed to milk cows.

THE DIFFERENCE IN THE FOOD VALUE PER UNIT OF LABOR required are most striking. Considering the average amount of labor used on crops and on livestock, we can get more than ten times as much food energy from labor spent on wheat as we can on labor spent on dairy cows. We can get almost ten times as much food energy from labor spent on soybeans as from hogs. An hour of labor spent on wheat will produce eight times as much protein and an hour on soybeans will produce

25 times as much proteins as an hour spent on milk.

The tremendous saving in land and labor by the direct consumption of food products should be most reassuring to those who fear we will be faced with a scarcity of food. One important point should be emphasized in such comparisons. Some of the direct food crops are too bulky to furnish a large percentage of the nutritive elements needed in the diet.

Crops which will most nearly supplement meat and livestock products in our diet are peanuts, soybeans, dry beans and peas. These should all be stressed in our production program. The crops that will replace the energy producing livestock foods are potatoes, sweet potatoes, and corn. Peanuts and soybeans are our best sources for the direct production of oil, and much of the meal can be used for edible purposes as a source of protein.

Indiana Seed More Correctly Labeled

Only 109, or 6.6 per cent of 1,646 seed samples officially tested in the Indiana Seed Laboratory during 1942 were classified as seriously misbranded, it is revealed in a report by F. W. Quackenbush, Indiana state seed commissioner, whose office is at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. This was the lowest percentage of serious misbranding of any year since the enactment of the Indiana Seed Law in 1921.

Of the 109 samples classified as seriously misbranded, 38 per cent were low in germination, 20 per cent were misbranded as to percentage of pure seed, and 55 per cent were mislabeled as to noxious weed seed content. An additional 401 official samples were drawn and tested at the request of dealers and farmers, so that they might know the correct analysis to use on the tags.

In 1925, of 745 samples examined, 271, or 36.4 per cent, were classified as seriously misbranded. This percentage gradually has decreased since that date, showing that most seedsmen are taking greater care to label their seeds correctly.

Also in 1942, 5,228 samples were tested for purity and germination in the Indiana Seed Laboratory free of charge for Indiana farmers and seedsmen.

Federal price officials, believing the Chicago Board of Trade order for settlement of corn futures contracts either by delivery of cash corn or a settlement price of \$1.07 a bushel, to be a technical violation of O.P.A. rules, are scanning the plan endeavoring to reach a determination on its legality. The question to be determined is whether a formal violation has occurred and if so, should penalties be imposed against traders who in good faith abide by the formal order of the exchange.

WEEDS and Weed Seeds

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327 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Grain Carriers

General grain traffic committee of the railroads, government and industry will meet June 19 at Chicago.

Toledo, O.—The grain and grain products transportation conservation committee met here May 18 to consider traffic in the Ohio, Michigan and Indiana area.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—An emergency meeting of the National Industrial Traffic League was held here recently to consider new traffic proposals of the I.C.C. and O.D.T.

Boise, Ida.—The Idaho public utilities commission has directed railroads to reduce intrastate freight rates in conformance with recent interstate reductions.—F.K.H.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The new permit agents at Ft. Worth and Dallas have asked the A.A.R. to require permits for all grain to those markets, intended for storage, beginning June 7. The elevators at these points are 53 and 42 per cent filled.

The O.P.A. has asked the I.C.C. to suspend certain tariffs of the N. Y. C., B. & O., Erie, and N. Y., C. & St. L. on grain from Buffalo to stations in West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio, resulting in an increase from 1c to 3c per 100 pounds.

Operating revenues of the Class I railroads in the Western District in the first four months of 1943 totaled \$1,143,712,770, an increase of 48.4 per cent compared with the same period in 1942, while operating expenses totaled \$667,903,297, an increase of 27.4 per cent above 1942.

Fort William, Ont.—After collision with the steamer Battleford in a dense fog 60 miles southeast of this port the Prindoc of the Paterson Steamships, Ltd., sank at 3 a.m., June 1, with 215,000 bus. of wheat destined for Goderich, Ont. The 22 members of the crew were saved.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Board of Trade has issued a bulletin asking elevator operators to curtail the practice of grain car set-backs, delaying cars 1 to 10 days. In April this practice caused the loss of 177 car days. The privilege may be eliminated from tariffs if it is abused.

Denial of the extension of truck-compelled grain rates from northern surplus territory to points in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma has been reconsidered by the I.C.C. The rates were to have expired June 1 and the carriers asked an extension to Dec. 31. The Commission has granted an extension to July 1.

Effective June 10, the I.C.C. has issued new restrictions providing that each grain movement permit shall specify the number of cars to be moved under each permit, and that the expiration date of each one is to be 15 days after its issue to the specified carrier. The I.C.C. last year appointed its own agents at various grain centers to issue the permits.

Kansas City, Mo.—Grain shippers conferred with J. E. Wells, co-ordinator of grain marketing, U.S.D.A., at the Kansas City Club June 5. Mr. Wells indicated that the permit system of last fall may have to be revived. The difficulty, he said, was the need for cars to move Canadian grain to the Eastern states. The storage situation is not so acute as last year.

Heavy windstorms, rain and foggy weather conditions on the upper lakes last week caused many collisions between large freighters, mainly connected with carrying iron ore, with severe damage. One Canadian grain carrier foundered, while others met mishaps in getting in and out of dock berths. In all, 13 steamers were put out of commission and more than 60,000 tons of shipping tied up indefinitely for repairs when they are badly needed.—F.G.C.

Grain and grain products loading during the week ended May 29 totaled 43,402 cars, an increase of 461 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 10,533 cars above the corresponding week in 1942. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of May 29 totaled 28,986 cars, an increase of 1,128 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 8,574 cars above the corresponding week in 1942, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Washington, D. C.—The Government on June 1 reduced the allotment of boats for movement of commodities other than grain and ore on the Great Lakes. All Canadian export grain will be moved in Canadian vessels, except about 75,000,000 bus. of U. S. feed. Canadian ships will carry some of the 7,250,000 bus. of Canadian wheat bought by the C.C.C. Private dealers have moved 35,000,000 bus. of U. S. and Canadian grain up to June 1. Apportionment of boats between feed mixers, eastern processors, millers and the Government was considered June 4 at a meeting at Buffalo of the Lower Lakes Grain Committee.

The grain and grain products transportation conservation committee reports that a limited number of barges suitable for handling grain are operated by the American Barge Lines, Pittsburgh; Arrow Transportation Co., Sheffield, Ala.; Mississippi Valley Barge Lines, St. Louis; Campbell Transportation Co., Pittsburgh; Robert Peddie, Cairo, and others. The total number of such barges and their carrying capacity is limited and present information indicates that all facilities suitable for transporting grain to Tennessee River ports are being fully utilized and that the demand for space exceeds the supply. Contrary to the conditions existing on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers applying to the Federal Barge Lines, the problem of these carriers is to secure compensating northbound traffic to offset southbound grain.

Tracy R. Welling, chairman of the State Agricultural Commission, has written Sec'y of Agr. Claude R. Wickard urgently requesting that the latter insist that the C.C.C. clean the feed wheat which it sends out to make it come up to federal and state requirements on freedom from noxious weeds and that the same organization be instructed not to discriminate against Utah in shipping feed wheat to shortage areas.

Control of Lake Grain Movement

Buffalo, N. Y.—Grain and feed interests from the east and midwest met in Hotel Buffalo May 25, with federal aids, to work out a definite lake program for grain. James E. Wells, Kansas City, special assistant to the sec'y of agriculture, presided. Representatives of feed and flour mills and domestic handlers of grain were present and expressed their views on the subject on invitation from Mr. Wells in order that he might get a clear picture of the situation. Fears had been felt since the late opening of navigation that there would be insufficient ships available to handle grain tonnage on the lakes, these fears arising from the fact that if the government's program of 91,000,000 tons of ore is to be achieved, it will be necessary to employ the entire ore fleet and as many other ships as are capable of handling ore.

The Lower Lakes Grain Com'te was created at the meeting, to formulate a plan for equitable allocation of available vessel space for transporting various types of grain from Lake Superior to Buffalo and other lower lakes points in the 1943 season. Elwood L. Chase of Co-operative G. L. F. Mills, Inc., of Buffalo was elected chairman and William E. Maloney, sec'y of the Corn Exchange of Buffalo, as sec'y. Others on the com'te are Donald A. Stevens, Minneapolis; Ralph Graham, New Hampshire; James H. Gray, Springfield; R. D. Riffenburg, Detroit, Mich.; Jules Salomanowitz, New York, N. Y.; Ray E. Endres, Buffalo; Walter Gage, Buffalo; Thos. C. O'Brien, Buffalo. Other communities may develop subcom'tes to assist this com'te in making an appraisal of the grain requirements from time to time.

Grain interests in the Northwest are organizing an Upper Lakes Grain Committee which will co-operate with the Lower Lakes group in recommending allocations.

The O.D.T. on June 9 had an order issued placing lake vessels under a permit system, with the exception of tankers, fearing that the ore quota will not be met.

Biotin, one of the most powerful vitamins, can be made artificially, it is announced by the American Ass'n for the Advancement of Science. This one of the group of B vitamins is found in the yolk of eggs, and is needed by all forms of life. The synthetic product is

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Getting the Most from Available Feed Supplies

By R. M. BETHKE, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, before Central Retail Feed Ass'n

The great increase in our total livestock and poultry population and a general favorable price for meat, milk, and eggs, coupled by a reduction in imports and the shift of certain products from the animal to the human field has caused a short supply of protein concentrates and certain vitamin and mineral supplements. For example, it has been estimated that we are close to two million tons of protein ingredients short to meet the demands for "feeding as usual" the present livestock and poultry population.

Feeders the country over, regardless of whether they are dairymen, poultrymen, hog men, or fat cattle and sheep feeders, are doing a better job of feeding, because of the price they can receive for meat, milk, and eggs. As a result, a great deal of confusion has occurred.

ACCUSATIONS OF FAVORITISM.—The feeder has blamed the feed dealer for holding out on him. The dealer in turn has blamed his supplier, and so on up the line—one blaming or damning the other. There have been accusations of hoarding, favoritism, etc. What are the facts? The facts, as I see them, are that our feed supplies are not sufficient to give everyone, small or large, all that he could use or might want.

Granting that the feed dealer cannot obtain all the feed supplies that his trade demands or that he might want, what can he or should he do so that the feeder will get the most from the supplies available?

First, I think he should inform his customers about the facts of the feed situation and ask for their cooperation.

Second, that the available feed supplies be used so as to give maximum returns per unit of feed, which means the elimination of all waste or wasteful practices.

Third, that he use and distribute the available supplies with the least possible waste and recommend to his customers who prepare their own feed that they use the ingredients in accordance with the voluntary protein conservation program in so far as possible.

Fourth, that he impress upon his customers the nutritive value and importance of good pasture in saving feed. This applies not only to cattle and sheep but swine and poultry as well. Young green grass is rich in vitamins, which are required by swine and poultry. Good pasture will do much to overcome deficiencies due to a shortage of milk, meat scraps, tankage, fish meal, alfalfa meal, or vitamin carriers.

DECREASE PROTEIN.—Many dairymen in Wisconsin, as well as in other states, have been feeding higher protein grain rations than necessary. Experimental work, generally, has shown that when good legume or mixed hay is fed, a 16 per cent protein grain mixture is adequate. In case poor hay or roughage is fed, an 18 per cent protein grain mixture will suffice. When cows are on good pasture, the total protein in the grain mixture may be reduced to 12 per cent. Tell your dairymen customers that they should feed their dry cows well, because cows in good condition at calving time can get along on somewhat less protein during their next lactation. Advise him to cut his hay early for early cut hay has more nutrients than late cut hay and it will reduce his needs for additional feeds. Inform the dairyman that he should watch the health of his cows, because only cows in good health can make full use of their feed and turn it into milk.

RECOMMEND TO YOUR CUSTOMERS who have pigs:

(1) That they get them out of the old pig pen onto pasture, because pasture saves feed

and makes for better health. Good pasture will save from 5 to 10 per cent of grain and 30 to 40 per cent of the protein supplement in growing and fattening hogs. An acre of good alfalfa, clover, or rape pasture will carry 15 to 20 full fed hogs from weaning to market, and save 15 to 20 bushels of grain and 400 to 600 pounds of protein supplement compared to full feeding in dry lot.

(2) Instruct them that it is sound nutrition to conserve the highest quality protein for feeding the nursing sows and pigs after weaning, for these are critical periods in pork production.

(3) Have your customers do the best possible job at these times and if departures from ideal feeding must be made, such departures should be made at the less critical periods or when the pigs reach 100 to 150 pounds in weight.

(4) Advise your hogmen to utilize all available milk or whey. Although whey contains over 90 per cent of water, the six or seven per cent dry matter constitutes good feed and we cannot afford to waste it.

(5) Recommend that soybean oil meal be mixed with ground oats or barley, wheat middlings or alfalfa meal for self feeding free choice with grain. The meal is very palatable and when offered free choice, the pigs will frequently eat more than is necessary to balance the grain.

(6) Make certain that waste-proof feeders or troughs are used.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS which you should pass on to your poultry customers to make better use of available feeds are:

(1) Make full use of succulent green pasture for chicks, growing stock, and laying birds.

(2) Cull growing and laying stock at all times. Poor producing hens or runty and improperly developing pullets are liabilities.

(3) Avoid waste in feeding. Provide plenty of feeding space for all birds. Use feeders that prevent waste and do not fill the feed hoppers too full. Many poultrymen could save 20 to 25 per cent of their chick mash bill by providing proper waste-proof feeders and by not filling them too full at any feeding.

(4) Do not overcrowd chicks or hens. Best growth and production occur when chicks or laying stock are not crowded and there is plenty of feeder and water space.

(5) Keep down disease and parasites by keeping things clean. Rear young stock away from old stock on clean pasture.

UNAVOIDABLE DIFFICULTIES.—I find that many feed dealers are discouraged because of the many regulations that must be complied with and because of the difficulties in obtaining supplies, in procuring help, etc. The lot of the feed dealer, in these respects, is not any different than that of other business men or individuals, including the farmer. These are unusual times and feed dealers as well as other business and professional men must be ready and willing to do unusual things to contribute their share to the war program. A damning, disgruntled, non-cooperative attitude will not help but rather hinder the entire food production program of which you are and can be a very integral and vital part.

Supply Trade

Clarksville, Tenn.—Ben A. Patch, 74, died May 24 at his home of a heart attack. He was president of A. H. Patch, Inc., manufacturers of a corn sheller.

London, O.—Arthur Clemans, head of Clemans Construction Co., grain elevator builders, recently suffered a broken ankle. His many friends in the trade will be pleased to know he is making rapid recovery.

Used bag dealers May 31 were asked by Jean E. Zeller, chief of the Textile Bag Unit of the Containers Division, W. P. B., to discontinue selling used textile bags for wiping rags if the bags can still be reused for packaging goods. He pointed out that this practice depletes the already limited supply of textile bags. This is particularly true of cotton bags of 75-pound size or larger.

Calumet Cups were installed recently by the following: General Mills, Amarillo, Tex.; Farmers Grain & Supply Co., Westfall, Kan.; Stillwater Milling Co., Stillwater, Okla.; Farmers Elevator Co., Dorrance, Kan.; Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Des Moines, Ia.; Garst & Thomas Hybrid Corn Co., Coon Rapids, Ia.; Beaver Valley Milling Co., Des Moines, Ia.; Aurora Co-op. Ass'n, Aurora, Kan.; Foosland Grain Co., Foosland, Ill.; Red Wing Milling Co., Red Wing, Minn.; St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator, Greenfield, N. D.; Capital Flour Mills, St. Paul, Minn.; Farmers Elevator Co., Jamaica, Ill.; Campbell Cereal Co., Northfield, Minn.; Conneautville Farmers Exchange, Conneautville, Pa.; Pearlstone Mill & Elevator Co., Dallas, Tex.; Glidden Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Ohio Grain Co., Marysville, O.; Liberty Center Grain & Stock Co., Liberty Center, O.; C. H. Stearns & Son Co., Johnson, Vt.; Sharp Milling Co., Sioux Falls, S. D.; Bladen Grain Co., Bladen, Neb.; Robinson Milling Co., Aurora, Kan.; Farmers Grain Co-operative, Ogden, Utah.

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Your Feed Authority

Feeds & Feeding

by

F. B. Morrison

20th Edition — 9th Printing

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Feedstuffs

Brewers Dried Grains production during April amounted to 18,600 tons, against 13,400 tons during April, 1942, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

Distillers Dried Grains production during April amounted to 29,100 tons, against 31,700 tons during April, 1942, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

Washington, D. C.—The War Food Administration has revoked oilseed orders 4 (revised) and 5 to make soybean meal produced in the corn belt available to feeders in eastern and southern areas.

Washington, D. C.—Frank E. Boling has been elected vice-chairman of the Feed Industry Council. On leave from Hales & Hunter Co., Chicago, he has been active in promoting the work of the Council since its inception.

Sacramento, Cal.—Assembly Bill 125 permits the taking of sardines and other fish by nets in present closed districts south of a line extended both east and west of the present boundary line between Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties but not applicable to a portion of District 20 around Santa Catalina Island. Is effective until March, 1945, or until the cessation of hostilities, whichever first occurs. This is aimed to provide more animal protein feeds to meet the war shortage.

Washington, D. C.—The present level of livestock production cannot be maintained beyond 1943 unless extraordinary good yields of feed grains are obtained, the Bureau of Agriculture Economics of the Department of Agriculture, said June 7, in a review of the national food situation. Feed shortages in 1944 will result unless the rate of feeding is reduced or output of some classes of livestock curtailed, the bureau said.

Tankage and Meat Scrap from South America

The requirements of tankage and meat scrap were explained to the F.D.A. by a committee of the trade composed of L. V. Selle, Chicago; R. E. Morse, Boston; W. T. Tucker, Long Island City; A. C. Spierling, Chicago, Leon Roversy and Elmer L. Cale, both of New York.

The Food Distribution Administration announced June 4 that 15 import licenses to load tankage and meat scrap in South America had been issued, and tonnage of ships is available to ship a considerable quantity.

County Agricultural War Boards have been requesting supplies.

Misrepresentation of Cattle Feed

Philip R. Park, Inc., San Pedro, Calif., and Philip R. Park, Harrison H. Havner, John S. Hunt and Philip E. Iversen, officers of the corporation, have been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from misrepresentation of the therapeutic value of a cattle feed designated as "Cattle ManAmar" or "ManAmar."

The respondents are ordered to cease and desist from representing in advertising matter that the product has any therapeutic value in the treatment of mastitis, retained placenta, infectious abortion, Bang's disease, or any germ or infectious disease or breeding disorder of cattle, or that its use is of any value in the prevention of any such disease or disorder.

The order also directs the respondents to

cease and desist from representing that their product constitutes a better feed for cattle than any other on the market or that its use will eliminate the necessity of veterinary treatment.

Feed Mfrs. Staff Report

The office of Pres. R. M. Field of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n prepared a review of the past year's activities, which was printed and distributed at the convention in part as follows:

The busiest year in all probability in the long history of your Association has passed into the record.

In many respects, too, from both the standpoint of membership growth and services rendered, it has been a most successful twelve months.

MEMBERSHIP.—The year just concluded has set a new record for new members. Last year's record was sixty new members with five resignations, making a net gain of 55. This year, closing our membership records two or three weeks earlier than usual, our new memberships total 98. The loss by resignation again was 5 so at the end of our fiscal year, our net membership gain for the year was 93. Our total membership to date is 468.

LABELING.—We are again directing the membership's attention to the need for conformity between analysis and ingredient information on the bag and that appearing on the tag. They must be the same. Scarcity of ingredients and consequent substitution frequently necessitated change in formula. Where such change is necessary, state officials should be so notified but in no event must there be a discrepancy between analysis and ingredient information on the bag and the tag.

In recent weeks the Federal Food and Drug Administration and the Federal Trade Commission have seen fit to discard the terminology of "meat scraps" as defined and set up by the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials and which in turn is recognized by the various state feed control departments. This question bobbed up in the labeling of dog feed and several citations and stipulations barring the use of "meat scraps" on labels were issued. We now feel that thru the efforts of the Ass'n and the Secretary of the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials, an agreement has been reached on this terminology that will overcome difficulty many of our members have experienced, and if generally adopted by the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials, it should settle this question once and for all. It required a great deal of work and we are glad to be able to announce that shortly before going to press with this report, the government agreed to permit the use of "meat scraps of ...% protein." The Federal Trade Commission had previously announced it would not permit any terminology employing the word "meat" on the theory that it was conflicting in the public mind as edible table food, altho for years it has been accepted and readily understood when used as "meat scraps" in connection with poultry and livestock feed.

WAGE AND HOUR LAW.—The principal change affecting our industry is that the report of the Industry Committee appointed for the Grain Products Industry, which included the manufacture of livestock feeds, was finally adopted by the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor and an order was issued providing that a 40c per hour minimum wage for the feed manufacturing industry would become effective Mar. 1, 1943.

Feed Manufacturers in Wartime Conference

J. B. DeHaven, chairman of the board of directors, opened the convention of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at 9:30 a. m., May 27 for the 2-day meeting at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill., attended by more than 600, a rather large number considering travel difficulties and that the frills had been eliminated from the program.

He said 98 members had been added during the past 12 months, making the roster an all-time high at 468.

Elected to the executive committee are: J. B. DeHaven, Chicago; Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Hawley, Oscar M. Straube, Kansas City, Mo.; Lloyd S. Riford, Cayuga, N. Y.; H. L. McGeorge, Memphis, Tenn.; A. F. Seay, St. Louis, Mo. National Councillor, C. S. Woolman, Chicago.

A. F. Hopkins, Boston, was elected chairman of the board of directors, and L. R. Hawley, vice chairman.

Directors elected are practically the same as before: J. B. DeHaven, Chicago; Frank S. Sheets, Cleveland, O.; W. P. Bomar, Ft. Worth, Tex.; P. W. Chichester, Frederick, Md.; Troy V. Cox, Seattle, Wash.; Ellis T. Early, Cincinnati, O.; J. W. Eshelman, III, Lancaster, Pa.; C. B. Fretwell, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. P. Frost, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. W. Keller, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. C. Lewis, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. L. McGeorge, Memphis, Tenn.; Searle Mowat, Detroit, Mich.; L. S. Riford, Cayuga, N. Y.; A. F. Seay, St. Louis, Mo.; O. M. Straube, Kansas City, Kan.; W. D. Walker, Chicago, Ill.; C. S. Woolman, Chicago, Ill., and W. S. Young, Waverly, N. Y.

The directors chose the following officers, the same as last year: Ralph M. Field, Chicago, pres.; E. P. MacNicol, Chicago, assistant to the pres., and W. R. Anderson, Milwaukee, treas.

J. A. McCONNELL, Ithaca, N. Y., chairman of the Feed Industry Council, stated the objects and work of the Council, in an address published elsewhere.

HARRY W. TITUS, Washington, D. C., spoke of the poultry feed conservation program, in an address published elsewhere.

DR. B. W. FAIRBANKS, Urbana, of the University of Illinois, had Swine as his topic.

DR. C. F. HUFFMAN of the dairy husbandry department of Michigan State College of Agriculture, East Lansing, took up the Dairy in the symposium on protein and total feed conservation.

DR. L. E. HAWKINS, vice director of the experiment station of Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, closed the symposium with a talk on Cattle and Sheep.

Questions and answers followed.

E. B. HART of the Wisconsin Experiment Station said it was immaterial whether the nitrogen came from animal or vegetable sources. Nitrogen from urea is equally efficient with linseed meal.

DR. BETHKE pointed out that feed must be saved on the farms.

F. B. MORRISON of Cornell University hoped that the conservation program will remain on a voluntary basis without government enforcement.

FRANK BOLING, of Washington, vice chairman of the Feed Industry Council, said that the 2,000,000-ton feed shortage estimated last January has proved even greater because many products failed to move thru normal trade channels. Even the largest corn crop in history has turned out to be deficient to fill demands.

Feed requirements have greatly expanded, with egg production in April 12 per cent over a year ago, and 36 per cent over the 10-year average, chick production up 38 per cent from

average, and hogs and other livestock also at unprecedented high levels.

Demand for feed is shown in tonnage tax reports from states where they are available, which indicate a volume of 75 per cent and more above the previous year.

Mr. Boling suggested that feed men should urge farmers to raise as much feed as possible, to conserve the scarce feeds for essential uses, to level off their feeding operations, and to make certain before further increasing herds and flocks that enough feed is in sight to feed them out.

L. R. HAWLEY with the aid of 10 large and beautifully executed placards, 5 on each side of the speaker's table, explained how thoroly the work of the feed industry council has been publicized.

DR. CLIFF D. CARPENTER of the Bureau of Animal Industry said that 150 to 180 eggs annually are necessary for commercial poultrymen to operate profitably, but that the average annual production is only 113 eggs per hen, and that approximately 90 per cent of the total egg crop in this country is procured by flocks of 200 hens or less.

J. B. Hutson of the Commodity Credit Corporation, who was on the program, did not appear, and his place was taken by a deputy, D. A. Fitzgerald.

P. B. CURTIS, Lafayette, Ind., pres. of the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials, spoke on "The Emergency and Feed Law Enforcement," saying that "under an emergency such as now exists, the industry has no alternative other than to accept substitutes. Shortages of feed ingredients are of as much concern to feed control officials as they are to feed manufacturers."

"Some persons have questioned the need for inspection activities under present conditions, but that such service is more important in abnormal times than in normal periods."

Mr. Curtis said that a certain government commission has refused to recognize the term meat scrap for dog food labels, which he described as most unfortunate. He said that if this designation must be changed for dog food labels, it will have to be changed for all labels, which will be difficult for both manufacturers and control officials.

CHAS. A. LAHEY, Chicago, chairman of the Grain and Grain Products Transportation Conservation Committee, told how a platform called "Declaration of Purpose" was set up and he read it.

SCOTT BROOKS, Montreal, pres. of the Canadian Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, invited the feed manufacturers to attend the annual meeting of his Ass'n June 24 and 25.

"Our biggest problem is the protein question. The Government plans steps to obtain sufficient fish meal for our needs. A shortage has shown up in vegetable protein. We have taken 40,000 tons a year of soybean meal from the United States.

"We have had the worst winter in 50 years. Two engines had to be used on a train. The motive power simply was not there.

"The Government plans to have coarse grains in store in Eastern Canada next winter.

"Eastern Canada is suffering from a lack of alfalfa.

"I have heard dealers say 'to help your competitors is crazy,' but by lending ingredients temporarily from one concern to another the general production will be helped. We are expected to take care of our 1941 customers. We believe the key to the future lies in co-operation."

The resolutions committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolutions Adopted

Oppose Beverage Spirits from Grain
RESOLVED, That the American Feed Manufacturers' Association voices its objection to any resumption in the manufacture of beverage spirits from grain at this time.

RESOLVED, That the Association objects to any action by the W.P.B. that will restrict or limit the use of the present inadequate supply of grain to the detriment of livestock and poultry production.

Cordial Relations with Control Officials
RESOLVED, That the American Feed Manufacturers' Association express once again its appreciation of the relations that exist between it and the Association of American Feed Control Officials, and of the appearance on this convention program of its president, P. B. Curtis.

Appreciation of Feed Industry Council
RESOLVED, That the members of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association, as a segment of the industry represented by the Council, do hereby express their sincere thanks and appreciation to each and every member of the Feed Industry Council and to all who have assisted in the work of the Council. The American Feed Manufacturers' Association hereby assures the Feed Industry Council of continuing support.

Thanks to Co-operating Agencies
RESOLVED, That the thanks of the members of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association be extended to the United States Department of Agriculture and to all the other government agencies which have and are working with the Feed Industry Council in the all-out effort to conserve and efficiently use all feed supplies for maximum food production.

For Importation of Blackstrap
Whereas, as a supply of over 300,000,000 gallons of blackstrap and high test molasses now exist in Cuba, Porto Rico, other West Indian islands, and Mexico, and

Whereas, this molasses can replace in feeding and in commercial distilling 65,000,000 bushels of corn equivalent, and

Whereas, the production of food is the number one job of the nation and has now become the number one problem, and

Whereas, it is very apparent that we must move enormous quantities of feed into this country from outside.

RESOLVED, That the American Feed Manufacturers' Association request U. S. Food Administrator Chester Davis to take action to the end that orderly movement of this great stockpile of valuable feeding material to the continental United States begin at once.

Economy in Feed Tags

V. O. Wolcott, chief of the California Bureau of Field Crops, makes the following suggestions to help tag manufacturers to overcome the shortage in tag stock:

Use light weight tag board stock of one color, preferably natural color.

Use tags no larger than standard size. For some products use of a smaller tag should be feasible. There is no restriction on type size except that it must be legible.

Use only one color printing.

Eliminate all advertising from tags.

Order tags more often and in smaller amounts so that the necessity of altering or destroying numerous tags which become obsolete due to formula changes will be largely eliminated.

Protein Requirement Reduced in North Carolina

By B. J. WEST

Raleigh, N. C.—Temporary lowering of the North Carolina State Department of Agriculture's standards for hog and dairy feed and all-mash poultry feed was announced May 26 by D. S. Coltrane, assistant to the state commissioner of agriculture.

Due to inability of feed manufacturers to obtain sufficient quantities of corn, it was stated, the required fat content in hog feed is being reduced from three per cent to two per cent. Coltrane pointed out that manufacturers now are being forced to use wheat and will be unable to maintain the three per cent content with this grain. "In view of the protein situation, we have found it expedient to permit the registration of wartime emergency cow feed having a guaranteed 12 per cent protein, instead of the usual 15 per cent." Manufacturers of all-mash poultry feed will be permitted to cut their protein content guaranty from 15 to 14 per cent, providing they give a thoro explanation of the feed on the back of the analysis tag.

Wisconsin Dealers Strong For Feed Conservation

The Central Retail Feed Ass'n broke all attendance records at its 18th annual convention held at the Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, June 7 and 8 with well over 900 dealers registered. The Ass'n's reputation for hard work and hard play was again evident and attendance at all sessions taxed the hotels excellent facilities.

PRES. PAUL GEBERT, JR., Merrill, called the opening session to order in the Green Room Monday morning.

WALTER C. HOLSTEIN, pres., Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange in welcoming the dealers said:

As President of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, I wish to extend to you my hearty welcome to the 18th Annual Meeting of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n, and wish it every possible success.

The grain and feed trades are so closely allied, that our present problems are mutual. Our efforts, this past year, like yours, have been to meet the OPA rulings and amendments, and at the same time, not to jeopardize our business or lose its identity by doing so.

Unless there is a decided change in weather and economic conditions, the list of ceilings on feed and grain commodities will increase, and so will our troubles, unless all rulings and regulations are clearly defined and equalized from now on. Your Committee men, who have attended meetings for you, and have made special trips to Chicago and Washington, have done splendid work, and we owe them a debt of gratitude. However, a great deal more has to be done, and to meet new rulings, your co-operation is imperative. I, therefore, think this meeting most important to all.

There isn't a group of business men in any other line who have co-operated and tried to meet all Government regulations to any greater extent than the grain and feed men.

PRES. GEBERT responded, and delivered his annual address. "A strong ass'n," he said, "has enabled all dealers better to meet the many problems we have encountered during the past year." He praised the Ass'n's representation in obtaining fair treatment for the trade in the handling of C.C.C. wheat, and the establishing of margins on feed which he considered fair. "Regulation, we are going to have for some time to come," he stated, and he urged all dealers to join the Ass'n and support its efforts.

He outlined briefly the Protein Conservation Program and asked the dealers to get behind it.

SECY DAVID K. STEENBERGH delivered his annual report as follows:

"ONE YEAR NEARER TO VICTORY"

The use of the above slogan is in a sense misleading. It implies that our situation today is improved as compared with what it was yesterday or one year ago. But such is not the case. The military crisis may be passed but the toughest period of the war is still ahead. And, as far as the feed industry is concerned, we are certainly confronted with more serious problems than we were at the time of our last convention.

The underlying reason for this change for the worse is that we do not have enough feeding materials to provide the feed necessary to produce the volume of food required for the successful prosecution of the war. We are now engaged in a voluntary protein conservation program to help meet this emergency but the prospect of feed rationing is very real. It is also likely that price control will be extended and become more stringent. We wish we could tell you how and where to buy the feeds you want and need but, since that is impossible, the program for this convention has been planned to help you understand the seriousness of the situation and to help you cope with the problem with all the facilities in your control.

Every member of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n may be very proud of the association's record of achievement in the fiscal year which has just closed.

First of all, the money which has been saved to the members of our association and to all others in the feed trade through the leadership of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n would pay the entire operating expense of this association and of all other associations in the feed industry, not just for one year but for several generations. We refer, in this connection, only

to the increase of from \$5.50 to \$7.50 per ton as the retail margin for mixed feeds and the increase of from 5 cents to 8 cents per bushel as the retail margin for sales of bulk corn. The argument for the increase in the mixed feed margin was initiated and led by this Ass'n and the argument for the increase in the corn margin was successfully made by this Ass'n alone.

Secondly, this Ass'n has kept its members better informed than any other similar segment of the industry with respect to all government regulations affecting the feed industry. Many of our explanatory bulletins, particularly those with reference to millfeeds, oil meals, mixed feeds and corn, have been used by members of the staff of the Office of Price Administration and were widely copied throughout the industry.

In addition to price control information, the text of the bulletins also covered truck transportation, priorities, government wheat and soybean meal, the minimum wage law, draft status of men in the feed industry, National Feed Week, district meetings, protein conservation, formula changes, dust explosion regulations. There were 19 regular bulletins totaling 53 pages and 8 special bulletins totaling 25 pages and, in all, 63 enclosures of from one sheet to a 48-page booklet mailed with the various bulletins.

A third achievement has been the maintenance of friendships and friendly relations with the people serving the feed industry and agriculture from Washington and in Wisconsin and Illinois. These contacts were largely responsible for maintaining the distribution of government wheat and soybean meal through the regular channels of trade. These contacts have also assured us the continuing good advice and counsel of the feed control officials and the staffs of agricultural experiment stations.

These paragraphs do not begin to tell of all that the Central Retail Feed Ass'n has done and is doing for its members. That the work done is appreciated, however, is attested by the status of the association's membership and finances. The membership of the association is now the largest in its history and, despite higher operating costs, the surplus account has been increased by \$449.22 to \$1,673.66.

Fellows, as you all know, I have served as your executive secretary ever since 1926, the year this association was organized. From the experience of these years, I want to tell you that you don't realize how lucky you are to have had and have the type of men who have served as your officers and directors. Each man, in his turn, has helped build this association until now, in a crisis, it is paying you big dividends. And special tribute is now due to your present president, Paul Gebert, and his associate officers and directors. Their work has been heavier and more important than the work of former years and I'm sure you will agree they have been doing a good job.

He then read the treasurer's report showing a substantially increased balance.

Serg't John E. Barry, U. S. Marines, just back from the S.-W. Pacific, told of his experiences serving with Carlson's Raiders, Marine shock troops using Commando tactics, at Midway, Makin Island, and Guadalcanal.

PRES. GEBERT appointed the following committees: Nominations—Don Mihills, Fond du Lac; J. E. Davis, Amery; Walter Uebele, Burlington. Auditing—John Becker, Monroe; Paul Duginski, Merrill; Walter Kaczeravski, Kewaunee. Resolutions—H. H. Humphrey, Wausau; Elmer J. DeBroux, Valders; James Vint, Union Grove; Jim Keegan, Richland Center; Albert Zutter, Chippewa Falls.

DR. CLIFF D. CARPENTER, Chicago, Collaborator in Poultry Viability, U. S. Dept.

Agriculture, presented a brief on Poultry Conservation for Victory which will be published later.

Monday Afternoon Session

To better accommodate the crowd, the Monday afternoon session was moved to the Grand

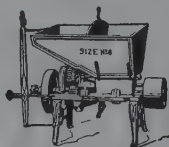
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compiled by experts, designed to overcome war-time ingredient scarcities; formulas for all animals; formulas that will please feeders and make money for you, are contained in the new third edition of the

Feed Trade Manual

It also contains information on administration, advertising and selling, nutritional advances, scientific findings, vitamin requirements of poultry and livestock; vitamin contents of feed ingredients, and a mass of other valuable information. 230 pages, stiff cloth binding, price \$3.00 plus postage.

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Ballroom, where Pres. Gebert again presided.

JOHN K. WESTBERG, head of the feed and grain products section O.P.A., outlined his efforts for the past 18 months to build a practical workable price control program as a war necessity, but stated that there is still considerable misunderstanding of the program. He said: "After taking a pounding for 18 months, I still believe in price control as a war necessity, and that, to prevent inflation it is worth the effort. If we don't make it work, we will take a much worse licking after this war than after the last one. Politics has no place in price control, and we should not bow to pressure groups, either labor or agriculture. The bread, flour, wheat problem is hogtied because of political limitations. The farm bloc fights wheat ceilings and labor howls at an increase in bread prices, but something must be done about it, and soon. There is no sense to the argument that the price of flour puts a ceiling on wheat. I believe that ceilings should be put on each commodity at every level of processing. The protein, carbohydrate ratio is out of line. I believe we should increase the price of proteins, but terrific pressure is brought to bear thru the farm bloc against increased protein prices."

Westberg expressed his appreciation for the help and cooperation given him by the feed industry and asked that it be continued with his successor, whoever he may be.

A rising vote of appreciation was given Mr. Westberg by the convention for his cooperation with the industry.

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY, U. S. Senator from Wisconsin, in his address "Our Nation at War," said that we have not matched our victories on the war front with victories on the home front. He praised the abandonment of the "economy of scarcity," but says we need a clean cut labor policy, a clean cut manpower program, and a clean cut food production program.

FRANK BOLING, Chicago, vice-chairman, Feed Industry Council, discussed "Protein Conservation for Maximum Food Production" which is quoted elsewhere in this number.

ROLAND REINDERS, Elm Grove, called attention to proposed General Orders on Prevention of Dust Explosions of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, the provisions of which include that:

Every attrition mill discharging into an elevator leg be equipped with a suction dust collecting system, and the elevator leg casing be constructed of metal.

Every grain storage bin be vented directly to the roof. All belts be grounded. All friction clutches be enclosed. Wood and wood rimmed pulleys be prohibited. Practically all motors be replaced by explosion proof type. All tools, shovels, etc., be of non-ferrous metal.

This order would be retroactive to existing buildings, said Mr. Reinders, and will work an unnecessary hardship and prohibitive cost on the majority of existing establishments. He asked the dealers to write protests to the Industrial Commission at Madison and, if possible to present their objections at a hearing to be held at Green Bay June 11.

The Annual Banquet

More than a thousand delegates and guests gathered in the Crystal Ballroom of the Schroeder for the annual banquet Monday evening when a sumptuous turkey dinner was served with all the trimmings.

Elaborate entertainment was provided thru the courtesy of the Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange, and dancing lasted far into the night.

Tuesday Morning Session

The closing session was called to order in the Ballroom by Pres. Gebert, who, after sketching the background and accomplishments of Prof. J. G. Halpin, University of Wisconsin, Dr. Gus Bohstedt, University of Wisconsin, and W. B. Griem, Wisconsin Dept. of Agriculture, presented the three gentlemen with certificates of life membership in the Ass'n, and gold pins signifying their service to the farmer.

DR. ROLAND M. BETHKE, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio, spoke on "Getting the Most from Available Feed Supplies," which will be published in a later number.

JOHN BECKER read the report of the auditing committee which approved the report of the treasurer.

DON MIHILLS presented the report of the nominations committee naming James Keegan, Richland Center; Tom Curran, Menomonie, and Frank Helberg, Elgin, Ill., as directors to serve for three years.

At a meeting of the directors, Fred H. Pittelkow, Oshkosh, was elected president.

Due to the many pressing problems and regulations to be met during the war period the directors wanted the benefit of the experience of Paul Gebert, Jr., Merrill, the retiring president, and he consented to serve one term as vice-president to assist Pres. Pittelkow meet the many difficulties ahead.

B. J. Logan, Westby, was elected sec'y-treas., and David K. Steenbergh, Milwaukee, executive sec'y.

H. H. HUMPHREY reported the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolutions Adopted

Protest Dust Control Regulations

WHEREAS, The Wisconsin Industrial Commission has prepared certain drastic regulations in regard to the control of dust explosions in mills, elevators and feed plants, and,

WHEREAS, Such proposed regulations would impose an unnecessary hardship and prohibitive cost on the vast majority of plants now established, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the members of this Association feel that the proposed regulations, as written, are unreasonable and impracticable, particularly as they apply to existing plants, and that we urge our directors to enter a vigorous protest against the imposition of these regulations.

Ask Cooperation in Feed Conservation Program

WHEREAS, Critical shortages of protein and other feed ingredients have developed, and,

WHEREAS, The feed industry has established the "Feed Industry Council," which, in concurrence with the United States Department of Agriculture, and nutritional experts have adopted certain voluntary formula restrictions for the purpose of stretching out and conserving the limited supplies of these ingredients, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all members of this Association agree to co-operate wholeheartedly in this constructive program to the end that our available supplies shall be most efficiently utilized.

Food for Freedom

WHEREAS, The Association realizes its vitally important duty in helping the United States meet its greatly increased demand for food production to help feed the armies of our nation, and our allies, to bring the war to a speedy and successful termination in Victory, and,

WHEREAS, The feed industry is an important factor in this Food for Freedom program, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all members of this Association continue their efforts in cooperating with the government and its agencies in meeting the full quotas established for food products, and be it further

RESOLVED, That all members continue their services to the farmer by recommending efficient feeding methods and poultry and livestock management practices, which are so vital and necessary for stepped-up production, be it also

RESOLVED, That members agree to continue conducting their business on an ethical basis to work faithfully and hard for an early and victorious end of the war and for the preservation of our freedoms and democratic principles.

Other resolutions expressed thanks to the speakers for their contribution to the successful convention and to the Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange for the fine entertainment.

FRED MERRILL, Minneapolis, Minn., in an address "Until We Meet Again," stated that a recent survey revealed that only about 10 per cent of the feeders of the country were doing an efficient job, while 90 per cent of the feeders, producing 65 per cent of the animals and products were not getting full efficiency from their feed. He urged the dealers to carry the story of efficiency feeding to this 90 per cent and to advise them on their feeding problems.

Substitutions in Formulas

By V. O. WOLCOTT, chief of the Bureau of Field Crops, California Dept. of Agr., before California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

In regard to substitutions, we fully realize the present critical shortage of feed concentrates and the necessity for frequent substitutions. Our policy has always been lenient in cases of substitutions which are not definitely detrimental to the interests of the purchaser. When our analysis reveals substitutions, violations are cited and reports of our findings are sent to all interested parties of record, but only those substitutions of a definitely inferior product or long continued uncorrected substitutions are considered as serious.

We require immediate tag corrections only in the case of substitutions or the elimination of materials which definitely reduce the quality of the product. This has been our policy in the past, is our present policy, and we do not consider that even the present shortage of feed concentrates warrants a change in this general policy. Any procedure more lenient than this would, we consider, practically do away with all enforcement bearing on the listing of ingredients.

In the case of analysis guaranties, these may more easily be altered to conform to necessary changes in formula and we require that they be kept in line with any formula changes. An intentional reduction in protein content without reducing the minimum protein guaranty is gross misrepresentation to the purchaser. This is as true in the present emergency as at any other time. It is possibly more serious at this time. Intentional or recurring uncorrected non-conformity to analysis guaranties has always been considered as gross misrepresentation, and we shall continue to so consider it. Any policy more lenient would nullify the analysis requirements of the Code, and feed purchasers and responsible feed dealers would have no protection from intentional chiseling.

This Bureau has always been reasonable in all enforcement procedures in regard to the labeling of commercial feeding stuffs. Obviously, any violation to the Code must be called to the attention of all interested parties of record at all times. There is no other permissible or fair procedure. We shall, during these trying times, be as tolerant as is possible in keeping with our best judgment, and shall appreciate and expect the co-operation of all feed manufacturers.

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Geo. F. Porbeck Company, Inc.
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The Poultry Feed Conservation Program

By HARRY W. TITUS, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, before American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

The Protein Conservation program was announced officially by the Office of War Information on Feb. 19. It became operative immediately; in fact, as a result of necessity, parts of the program had been in operation several weeks before the official announcement was made. The announcement was merely a public acknowledgment on the part of the feed industry and of government officials that such a program was necessary. Inasmuch as the formal program will have been in operation only 14 weeks tomorrow (May 28), it is difficult to fully appraise its value. Nevertheless, it is desirable to have as good an appraisal as possible, and I shall attempt to contribute, from the standpoint of the poultry industry, to such an appraisal.

At the outset it may be said that the program has been an aid in helping us to maintain the production of eggs and poultry meat at a high level. It has provided for a more productive use of our current supplies of animal-protein feedstuffs. And it has given us time in which to arrange for the importation of such products as liver meal, meat scrap, tankage and bones to supplement our domestic production.

SITUATION SEEMED DESPERATE.—In December and January the poultry feed situation seemed desperate to many of those who were familiar with it. In February it really became desperate for some persons. There were many reports of chicks being destroyed and of laying flocks being sold because their owners could not obtain enough feed. It is probable that nearly all these reports originated from a few instances. Nevertheless, it is true that some feed manufacturers and dealers found it necessary for a time to ration poultry feed to their old customers and to refuse to sell it to new customers. The need for such rationing apparently still exists. But, at any rate, a feed situation, potentially disastrous to the poultry industry and the attainment of its production goals, has been prevented from developing.

THE PROTEIN SHORTAGE.—The advisability of reducing the quantity of animal protein in feed mixtures for poultry to the levels agreed upon by the Feed Industry Council and the Department of Agriculture has been questioned by some persons. There are those who have maintained that when the feed contains so little animal protein it is not used efficiently. There is experimental evidence that such feed is not used so efficiently by poultry as feed that contains somewhat more animal protein, but in general it is used more efficiently than feed that contains no animal protein. Inasmuch as our supplies of animal-protein feedstuffs were—and still are—much too small to permit their use at the levels that formerly were customary, it was necessary to recommend a drastic reduction in their use so that all mixed feed for poultry could contain some. If animal protein feedstuffs had been used during the past six months at former levels, there would have been enough for only about one-third of the mixed feed that was used. That one-third of the mixed feed would have been used with a high efficiency, but the other two-thirds would have been used with a greatly lowered efficiency. The net result would have been a definite decrease in the average efficiency of all the feed and an appreciably lowered production.

Before the gravity of the feed situation was recognized and acknowledged, that is, before the Protein Conservation program was announced, little or no effort was made to import animal-protein feedstuffs. Requests were made by members of feed industry that liver meal,

meat scrap and tankage be imported from South America, especially from Argentina, and from Australia and New Zealand. All shipping facilities were so badly needed for other purposes that at first these requests could not be granted. Finally, however, small importations were made from the Southwestern Pacific. Now, partly as a result of changes in the fortunes of war and partly as a result of recognition of the seriousness of the feed situation, plans have been made—and are being carried out—to import sizeable quantities of liver meal, meat scrap, tankage and bone from South America.

So much for the value of the program. But, has there been universal acceptance of the program? How well has the feed industry carried out the program?

CONTROL OFFICIALS' POSITION.—Reports from state feed control officials indicate that in general the program has been accepted in principle, if not in detail.

Nearly all the larger manufacturers are complying with the limitations set up by the program, but the compliance of the small mixers has not been so good. One explanation of this difference is that the larger manufacturers are thoroughly familiar with the limitations and know how to meet them, whereas some of the small mixers know very little about them and in some instances do not know how to meet them. The obvious remedy is an educational program, supplemented by free state and federal advisory feed services. The latter services are, of course, available on request; apparently, however, many persons do not know that they are, and little or no effort has been made as yet to supply such services to those who need them most.

It has not been possible to ascertain whether or not home-mixers of feed are complying with the limitations imposed by the program. However, it is probable that the majority of those who know about the limitations and have the necessary information for meeting them are doing their best to comply. In any case, such a large proportion of mixed feeds for poultry is of commercial origin that the matter of compliance, so far as these feeds are concerned, is largely in the hands of feed manufacturers.

INTERPRETATION OF SECTION C.—Altho most feed manufacturers have accepted the program and have met all the limitations imposed on the use of animal-protein feedstuffs, complaints have been made to the Department of Agriculture that certain companies have used, or rather misused, the Protein Conservation program to sell more mixed feed. More specifically, certain companies were reported to have interpreted Section C of the program as a request from the government to raisers of livestock and poultry that they use only commercially mixed feed.

Section C of the original agreement between the Feed Industry Council and Department of Agriculture reads as follows:

"C. All Protein Ingredients, whether animal, marine, or vegetable, should be mixed with other feedstuffs to obtain maximum results and more complete utilization of the protein, and should not be fed separately."

It is easy to see how an overzealous salesman or advertising man could have misinterpreted Section C. It is unfortunate, however, that it was misinterpreted. As one who participated in drawing up the agreement between the Feed Industry Council and the Department of Agriculture, I realize that more care in expressing the intended meaning would have been desirable.

In order to prevent further misinterpretation, Section C has been reworded and greatly

amplified. This new Section C was released to the press on May 10 by the OWI. It reads as follows:

"C. All Protein Ingredients, whether of animal, marine, or vegetable origin, should be fed with other feedstuffs in a manner that will result in their most effective conservation."

"The farmer or ranchman should use whatever feeds are best suited to his conditions. If he buys ready-mixed feeds, the percentages of protein will be automatically limited through the industry agreement. If he combines purchased concentrates or straight high-protein ingredients with his home-grown feeds, including grasses, he should follow the same principle of limiting the percentages of protein so that

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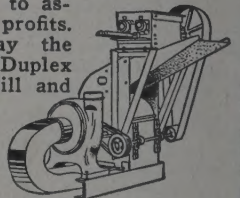
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Revised and enlarged edition, up-to-date. Contains all important discoveries in poultry production made in recent years. 480 pages, 200 illustrations. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50 plus postage.

POULTRY HUSBANDRY—Jull

Contains a background of the poultry industry, the fundamental principles involved in various poultry practices, and important economic factors in producing and marketing poultry products. 548 pages, 167 illustrations. Weight 3 lbs., price \$4.00 plus postage.

TURKEY MANAGEMENT—Marsden and Martin

Because of the recognized ability of the authors, this, the first complete, non-technical treatise on turkey production should prove of great value to both large and small producers. 708 pages, 17 chapters, appendix, and thorough index, 120 illustrations. Weight 3 lbs., price \$3.50 plus postage.

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they will not exceed the maximums agreed upon for commercial mixed feeds.

"The recommendations apply to the feeding of all classes of livestock, but particularly poultry, swine and dairy cattle. Feeders of beef cattle, sheep and other livestock also are requested to conserve purchased protein by liberal feeding of grain and nutritious roughage."

THE BROILER PROBLEM.—There is one other matter that should be mentioned. It has nothing to do with an appraisal of the Protein Conservation program, but indirectly it has a bearing on that program. There have been reports that certain feed companies are financing the establishment of large broiler plants. In normal times such reports would not be a cause for concern. However, poultrymen in the localities in which these large broiler plants are being established are worried. They remember that a few months ago they were unable to get commercial mixed feeds in the quantities they wanted. They fear that if such a limitation of commercial mixed feeds occurs again, they may not be able to get what they consider is their fair share, because they think that the feed companies may give first consideration to these broiler plants.

That an expansion of the production of broilers above the level possible with existing facilities is not wanted at this time, is clearly indicated in a press release made by the OWI on May 11. That release stated, in part:

"In order that the nation's feed resources may be used to produce a maximum amount of the most nutritious food, the War Food Administration today advised poultrymen not to make further expansion in commercial broiler production. Today's action was taken to supplement a previous statement of the War Food Administration which advised hog producers not to increase breeding for 1943 fall farrowings by more than 15 per cent above the 1942 level. The requests to both the livestock and poultry farmers are made in the light of Department of Agriculture feed surveys which indicate the necessity of beginning now to adjust livestock and poultry production to feed supplies."

Hog Formula Conserving Protein

The total protein in hog supplements has been limited to 35 per cent, and the total animal protein to three per cent in a voluntary co-operative program formulated by leaders in the feed industry and U. S. Department of Agriculture officials, states C. M. Vestal, Purdue University agricultural experiment station hogman. A slightly larger allowance of animal protein is permitted in sow and pig supplements.

This limitation necessitates the use of mixed supplements. Some of the advantages of good mixed supplements over single supplements for hogs, brought out in feeding tests at Purdue and elsewhere, include:

Improvement in the rate and economy of gain in hogs.

A wider distribution of the more valuable protein feeds.

Improvement of the feeding value of some of the less efficient supplement feeds.

Supplying of vitamins needed by the animal.

Feeding the lower protein supplements in the usual proportions with grain will conserve the protein. Farmers are urged to provide brood sows and young pigs with good protein and mineral feeds, even at the expense of the older growing and fattening hogs.

The Purdue 70-20-10 sow and pig ration may be made up as follows: 70 pounds coarse-ground corn, 20 pounds coarse-ground wheat, and 10 pounds of a mixed supplement composed of six pounds of soybean oil meal and four pounds of meat and bone scraps. This ration contains only two pounds of animal protein in 100 pounds of feed, thus complying with the program, which limits the animal protein in a complete sow and pig feed to two per cent.

Peanut Meal for Swine

The Georgia Experiment Station in 2 experiments with lots of 7 and 8 pigs each economical results were obtained with peanut meal and tankage as a supplement to corn. In the first trial the average daily gain per head with corn and tankage was 1.53 lbs., while with peanut meal and tankage mixed about 9:1 it was 1.83 lbs. About 3.5 lbs. of feed were required per unit of gain. In a second experiment a protein mixture of 19 parts peanut meal to 1 part tankage produced average daily gains of 1.55 lbs. compared with 1.64 lbs. by pigs on a 9:1 protein mixture. Failure accompanied attempts to self feed a mixture of 3 parts peanut meal and 1 part corn but the mixture was satisfactorily hand-fed as a slop.

Hay Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1942, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Chicago	2,985	2,033	1,497	644
Fort Worth	66	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	2,052	1,602	1,116	576
Portland	271	.....	.....	.....
Seattle	85	209	.....	.....
St. Louis	108	72	264	156

Feedstuffs Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of millfeeds at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1942, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	4,401	3,392	.....	.....
Chicago	349,035	184,070	627,325	507,645
Kansas City	5,010	8,000	30,030	21,375
Milwaukee	400	500	12,100	12,460
Minneapolis	66,960	32,875

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RECORD OF CARS SHIPPED facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

SALES, SHIPMENTS AND RETURNS. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. Left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand pages for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10½x16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces provided for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3¼ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.45, plus postage.

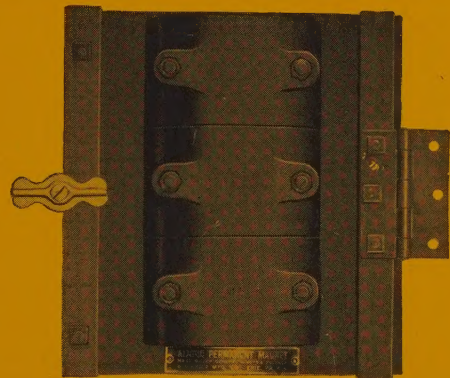
GRAIN SHIPPING LEDGER for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10½x15¼ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price \$3.85, plus postage.

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The main building of The Day Company plant, which comprises 30,000 square feet of modern working area.



Expanded Facilities--

To meet war time demands, and increasing business from its regular trade, the facilities of The Day Company, in a new location, have been greatly expanded, both in working floor area and in equipment. Its modern plant, the largest and most thoroughly equipped sheet metal plant serving the grain handling and processing industry, is equipped to design and manufacture, in addition to Day Dust Control Systems, spouting, leg casings, flour, seed and feed storage bins and general sheet metal work.

With a background of over half a century's experience in serving the grain handling and processing industry, Day engineers are fully prepared to aid in the solving of your dust control and other problems requiring properly designed and installed sheet metal work.

The Day Company

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In Canada: The Day Company of Canada Ltd.